Rev. JAMES ALLISON, } EDITORS AND
ROBERT PATTERSON, } PROPRIETORS.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

By Mail, (Singly or in Clubs,)............................$2.
Delivered in either of the Cities...........................2.
Pastors sending us ten subscribers and upwards, will thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another extra paper for the second ten, &c.
Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expires. Direct all letters to

JAMES ALLISON & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Presbyterian Banner.

VOL. XIII. NO. 32 PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865. WHOLE NO. 653.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

Publication Office:
SINGERLY'S BUILDINGS, 76 Third St., Pittsburgh.
SMITH, ENGLISH & CO., 23 North-6th St., Phila. Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 Cents a Line each insertion. A liberal reduction to those who advertise largely.
SPECIAL NOTICES, 15 Cents a Line.
EDITORIAL NOTICES on second page, 25 Cents a Line. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, 10 Cents a Line.
OBITUARY NOTICES, 5 Cents a Line.

President Lincoln's Last Inaugural.

We referred last week to this remarkable paper; but the death of its author has invested it with so much interest, that we give place to the document entire. The confidence which it breathes in the justice of our cause, the calm trust in God's protecting providence, the marked submission to the Divine will, the malice toward none, the charity for all, will be held in lasting remembrance as characteristics of the martyr President:

Fellow Countrymen:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Paul's Strait and Choice.

There is no stronger or more universal desire than the desire to live. It remains, too, after the loss of all that ordinarily clothes life with attractions. Even where a thousand ills conspire to make it sorrowful, we still cling to it with a firm grasp. This desire is not wrong, in itself; and by its motives it may be highly praiseworthy and honorable. It may, also, in a way rational and right, be subjugated, and controlled, and modified. Faith in the doctrine of immortality, with personal hopes of a blessed future life, may even counteract the attractive influences that draw us to this world as the scene of our being.

This was Paul's condition when, persuaded that it was a gain for him to die, he had a desire to depart and be with Christ. He wished to be with his Saviour, to see him as he is, to be like him, to be freed from sin, and exempt from temptation and sorrow. Death was all that stood between him and this blessed immortality. It is not wonderful that with his energetic faith and brilliant hopes he should be willing to encounter death, that he might reach what was beyond it.

But there was another scene presented to his view, that appealed to another element of his Christian character. A world lying under the iron sceptre of sin was to be emancipated; an infant Church was to be protected, and guided, and taught; a work for Christ was to be performed; a timid and menaced flock was to be guarded against dangers, and led into green pastures. In view of these claims, he admitted their justness and importance, and their demands on himself. "To abide in the flesh is more needful for you."

These drawings toward this life and the future life, toward earth and heaven, were the cause of his noble perplexity. Hence came his transient hesitation, in making his choice. He was in a strait betwixt the two. The magnanimity of his Christian character has its complete manifestation in the choice that followed his suspense. He foregoes, for a time, his own highest enjoyment, that, in obedience to the will of Christ, and the impulses of a true benevolence, he may promote the welfare and joy of the Church of God on the earth.

What an honorable example of the sweetening and benevolent influence of true religion on the heart of man. This is truly the mind of Christ in his disciple. Earth has gained the Apostle, in this competition with heaven. But it was not for its joys, its wealth, its honors. These proffer no charms able to draw his heart from its fellowship with the heavenly blessedness. Heaven has lost none of the attractions which assured him that to die would be gain. Yet, for his brethren's sake, for usefulness in the world, that he might labor and suffer in glorifying his Saviour and in winning souls to him, he is willing to postpone his own entrance into the glory of heaven, and "to abide in the flesh." He, as it were, turns back from the very gate of the celestial city, which he had reached by a toilsome and painful pilgrimage, and without a shadow of discontent flitting over the cheerfulness of his face, plunges again into the activities of the Christian work and warfare, for his brethren's "furtherance and joy of faith." No magnanimity can exceed this. But such magnanimity is possible only to a vigorous faith, bright hopes, and high benevolence. J. F. M.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Presbytery of Saltsburg.

The Presbytery of Saltsburg, at West Lebanon, on the 13th inst., appointed Rev. John Stark, and Elder Robert C. Martin, Commissioners to the General Assembly.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, A terrible and most gigantic war was four years ago forced upon our nation by the unprovoked and rebellious attack upon Fort Sumpter; and whereas this Presbytery, although most heartily with the country during all the progress of trying events that have occurred during the war, has never put on record any expression of sentiment in regard to it; and whereas we deem it greatly expedient that such a record be now made, to be read by future generations, expressive of our gratitude to God in view of the past history and present aspect of these times of trial; and whereas we regard ourselves eminently bound to give utterance to our views in respect to the moral intent of our governmental affairs, we adopt and record the following resolutions, viz:

1. That this war, the result to the nation of a necessity arising from a wicked attempt of hostile forces to destroy our national life, has had, and still has, our truest and most earnest sympathy and our cordial practical coöperation; and even in its darkest hours we have looked to God with unwavering confidence for triumphant results.

2. That we have clearly seen the hand of God in the history of this war. Its most portentous events have manifested his favor. His fiercest smitings have been in mercy. His trying dispensations have been urging on the progress of our common humanity to that goal of perfection to which it is destined.

3. That in pursuance of our duty and high privilege we do hereby express our heartfelt gratitude to God for the agents he has called out and the wisdom he has given them in conducting our civil and military affairs, causing them all to work together toward a righteous and honorable peace.

4. That we express our heart-felt gratitude to God in view of the manifest practical results of the war, as it has displayed God's absolute sovereignty in civil government; as it has consequently dissipated those false and pernicious systems that arose from infidelity aiming to divorce God from the nation; and as it has wiped out the curse of human slavery and rendered our country truly the land of the free.

5. That the recent overthrow of nearly all the military forces of the rebellion constitutes a most encouraging Providence. We thank the Lord, for truly his own hand hath done it. Truly we, and the nation to which we belong, may well exclaim with profoundest gratitude and joy, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

6. That we thankfully acknowledge the goodness of God, in that he hath raised up the Christian Commission as an instrumentality of his grace in the army, and in giving it such means by which to operate, and such avenues of access to the minds of the soldiers, and so borne upon the soldiers under its influence, that a great and blessed work of salvation has been developed, in which vast multitudes have believed and turned unto the Lord.

7. That we recognize vast responsibility as arising to the Church from the issues of this war. In it God's work appears leveling down the mountains and filling up the valleys; and his call to the Church is, "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is arisen upon thee." Christianity is to be exhibited upon a high level of practical attainments. Christian people will have to realize more clearly and illustrate more fully the idea of living unto the Lord. The signs of the times admonish us that now it is high time to awaken out of sleep. Let us gird up the loins of our minds and put on strength, that we may give a proper response to the voice that calls us up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Messrs. John A. Calhoun and Virgil G. Shealy were licensed to preach the Gospel.

SUPPLIES APPOINTED.

Clarksburg.—Have leave to employ Rev. D. Harbison, as stated supply for one year.

Washington and Rayne.—Rev. Mr. Bollman, till next meeting of Presbytery.

Concord.—Mr. Jones, third Sabbath of May, (to declare the pulpit vacant,) with leave to procure other supplies.

Bethesda.—Mr. Kennedy, as stated supply for one year.

Currie's Run.—Mr. Hennigh, as stated supply for six months.

Harmony and E. Union.—Mr. Shealy, as an evangelist, four months.

Cherry Run.—Mr. Jones, third Sabbath of April, with leave to procure other supplies.

Mahoning.—Mr. Ewing, third Sabbath of May.

Appleby Manor.—Mr. J. E. Caruthers, first Sabbath of June.

Crooked Creek.—Mr. Morgan, third Sabbath of June.

Plum Creek.—Mr. Townsend, second Sabbath of May, (to declare the pulpit vacant,) with leave to procure other supplies.

Pine Grove.—Mr. John Caruthers, at discretion, with authority to disorganize, if deemed expedient.

Strongstown.—Mr. McElwaine, at discretion, with authority to disorganize, &c.

Mechanicsburg.—Mr. Woodend, second Sabbath of May, to administer the Lord's Supper, with leave to procure other supplies.

Gilgal.—Mr. Hennigh, third Sabbath of May, (provisional).

Marion.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, fourth Sabbath of May, (provisional).

Collections for Domestic Missions to be taken up at Cherry Run, Mahoning, Appleby Manor, Crooked Creek; at Harmony, East Union, and Mechanicsburg, for Foreign Missions.

Rev. Messrs. Ewing, Irwin, McElwain, and Woodend, with Elder Isaac Rhea, were appointed to labor under direction of Christian Commission, in the army.

Rev. J. E. Lapsley was dismissed, to connect with the Presbytery of Western Reserve.

Presbytery adjourned, to meet at Centre on the first Tuesday of July.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

An Army Letter.

HEADQUARTERS, Dismounted Detachment, 17th Pa. Cav., Charleston, Va., April 10, 1865.

EDITORS BANNER:—I have thought that a few lines from this department of the army, would be interesting at least to some of your readers. I arrived at the headquarters of this detachment of the Regiment, on the morning of the 23d ult. Found them in Camp Remount, Pleasant Valley, Md., two miles from Harper's Ferry. This I found in some respects an unpleasant camp, on account of the high winds occasioned by the gaps in the mountains; but a very pleasant place, on account of the religious interest among the soldiers. The Christian Commission have a chapel-tent, which will contain some three hundred men. Services are held in the chapel twice on the Sabbath, and also every evening in the week. The tent was generally well filled, sometimes to overflowing. Many hopeful conversions have taken place there, and it is refreshing to hear the soldiers rise in these meetings and testify to the preciousness of the Saviour, and his faithfulness in sustaining them, in camp and in the battle. The services are conducted by the delegates of the Commission, assisted by the chaplains. We remained in this camp until April 3d, including two Sabbaths. On these Sabbaths, in addition to giving assistance in the chapel, I preached once each Sabbath at Brigade Headquarters, to large and attentive audiences. The men are greedy for the Gospel.

On Monday, the 3d of April, I went, in company with some brethren, to visit the "Antietam Battle-field,"—was shown over the ground by a Mr. Good, of Sharpsburg. This gentleman has a list of the killed that were buried on the field, both Union and Rebels, and pointed out to us all the places of interest, where the most deadly strife was waged between the contending armies. One of the most interesting of these, is "Bloody Lane," where the rebels were piled up, to use his own language, "chin-deep." On our return to camp, we found our Regiment had removed to this place, Charleston, Va.

This town has become famous, more than any thing else, from its being the place where John Brown was tried, condemned, imprisoned, and hung. The court-house in which he was tried, the jail in which he was imprisoned, and the scaffold on which he was hung, are all demolished by Union soldiers. Almost everything wooden about them, has been carried off. The citizens here appear to be in straitened circumstances, but nearly all are bitter "Secesh," and dearly have they paid for their rebellion against the mild Government of the United States. The fall of Richmond, when announced here a few days ago, produced great enthusiasm among our troops, and equally great depression among the citizens, some of whom, it is said, have taken their beds, and are unable to be about since.

On Sabbath, the 9th inst., the day was raw and damp, and I conceived the idea of worshiping in church. Upon inquiry among the citizens, I learned that of the four churches in the place, only one was in a condition to be used, (the rest having been used as hospitals in times past). This one was the Presbyterian. As the bell rang for church I went over, and called on the pastor, Rev. —— Dutton, and told him, as politely as I could, that we would like to occupy the house at 3 o'clock, P. M.; to which he replied that it would be at our service. Accordingly, an announcement was made that the chaplain would preach in the church at 3 o'clock P. M., and the citizens were invited to attend.

Our service went on as at home, except that very few of the citizens were in attendance. Quite a good congregation of our own boys, however, were there, and we found it good to be there. The duty assigned to our regiment is to picket the railroad at this point, and keep off guerrillas. There is a block-house here, for the defence of this station. But one attack has been made on our pickets since we came here, in which one of our men was wounded, and he wounded the man who shot him. We have learned that both are since dead.

We get occasionally some religious newspapers, but I have not seen the pleasant face of the *Banner*. Could you send us a few copies. This morning salutes have been fired at Harper's Ferry, and now at 11 A. M., firing is going on in the direction of Winchester. This is said to be in honor of the surrender of Lee's army.

As the mail came in at 3 o'clock P. M., truly our conjectures were confirmed—Lee has surrendered his army to Grant. This evening an order comes for us to move back to Camp Remount; but how long we will remain there, or whither we shall go from there, the future must reveal. Army life at best is a kind of Gipsy life; but this is true especially of cavalry. One thing that a soldier soon learns, is to go just where he is ordered, or die in the attempt. If anything of interest turns up, you may hear from me again—that is, if the war lasts a little longer. Very truly,

Yours, &c.,

R. S. MORTON,
Chaplain 17th Pa. Cavalry.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

APRIL 1st, 1865.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.

All over Europe, there has been a Winter of extraordinary length and severity. The sun has seldom been visible, and the stars, always *behind* the clouds, because of their obstruction have withheld their shining. In regions hitherto regarded as mild and specially adapted to invalids, the snow, the frost, the rains, a ceaseless vicissitude of discomfort has prevailed. The consumption, as fuel, of wood on the Continent and of coal and peat in Great Britain and Ireland, has been far above the average. The East winds, particularly at the recent equinoctial period, were searching and piercing beyond precedent, and on our eastern coasts

> "The sea around was black with storm,
> And white the shore with snow;"

while shipwrecked vessels and drowning mariners attested the fury of the gale.

Epidemic sickness has generally prevailed, although there has been nothing like plague, and its trembling attendant Panic Fear. But many useful lives have thus been taken away; and many parents have been robbed of their children. When I was at Cannstadt, a very affecting visitation came upon a respectable Jewish merchant's family. He had three boys—two sunk within a week, of scarlet fever. I saw the funeral of the second, and marked the mortuary cloth over the coffin, covered with words in letters of gold, in the Hebrew tongue, expressive of the hope of resurrection. But I thought with pain that the parents had not received Him who is the Resurrection and the Life, and who said: "He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live," and who, as "The Consolation of Israel," has been found so sweetly near, and so graciously supporting, by *Christian* parents in the hour of *their* bereavement. Since I left, I have heard with pain that the third and last son in this Jewish household, has died also.

POLITICS AND CHURCH MATTERS.

There are foreshadowings of the inevitable Parliamentary Reform, as to representation, which will follow the next general election. That—with all its excitement and turmoil, as well as its opportunities and temptations to popular license, and to occasional bribery and corruption, where, in boroughs especially, *part* of the constituency is venal—will come off in the Autumn of the present year. Meanwhile Lord Palmerston holds the sceptre of a Prime Minister, and wields it with mingled prudence and vigor. The debate on our relations with Canada, *quoad* the United States, was remarkable for its solemnity, seriousness, and sense of responsibility. There was only *one* transgressor; that is Lord Robert Cecil, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, a High Churchman and a Tory, who generally speaks with severity toward his political opponents. He has been—because a Tory—a Southern sympathiser. One good result, however, came from his speech—it prompted, or rather decided Mr. Bright, M.P., who had intended *not* to speak, to rise and deliver an address, which lasted an hour and a quarter, and which, for its tone, temper, and lofty views as to the joint mission of America and England in the civilization of the world, was at once worthy of the occasion, and of the subject.

A more recent debate on the defences of Canada, was got up by old Sir John Tyrrel and Mr. Berkley. The former—as I myself have seen—soon after the war between South and North broke out—hoisted the Confederate flag upon the top of one of the loftiest oaks of his ancestral domesne, in Essex. He is a "preserved specimen" of "a fine old" Tory,

> "All of the olden time";

whose race is more and more dying out in the sense of opposition to Free Trade, and protests against the least change or reform, either in Church or State. The note sounded by the pair mentioned, was one of alarm and anger, and found no response in the House of Commons, except from certain *antique* gentlemen of the same School. There were ringing cheers, on the reading aloud of a telegram—just received by Mr. Cardwell, the Minister for the Colonies—announcing that the notice with regard to the treaty in connection with the Lakes had been withdrawn by the Government at Washington.

Lord Russell, in a speech in the Upper House, gave full explanations of the past, as to some points raised by Mr. Bright in his speech. Earl Russel has been in kindly accord with the American Ambassador, Mr. Adams, for a long time past, and has always believed in the success of the North, and in the abolition of Slavery.

THE IRISH CHURCH

Is regarded as a great anomaly by nearly all political parties. It has a revenue of from half to three quarter millions sterling. In some parishes, as in the North, the population is considerable. In Dublin, there are 100,000 Episcopalians, and the gentry mainly belong to that communion. But the fact remains that, as Sidney Smith wittily said, it is too often amid dense masses of Romanists,—the parishes in the South and West, as [illegible] parts of Leicester and even Ulster, but like John the Baptist in the wilderness, and a "crying to the cassocks" of the empty pews.

There has been a sharp debate already, as to the Irish Church, and it will be resumed ere the session closes. "What would you do with the endowments?" cries the *Times*, even if you could disestablish the Irish Church. The *Times* is very bitter toward the Irish clergy, and thinks it a caricature on the established Church in England. Every creature has its caricature—man has the monkey, the horse the ass, and so on. The clergy, it holds, are *not* learned; they often are heard, if a stranger enters, making personal attacks—in the revenge of a private feud—on some family or families in their own parish and congregations!

All this, and more, is very unjust. I am bound to say, from a wide survey of both Churches, that of the two, the Irish Church is the most efficient and the most evangelical. "High Church" is little known in Ireland, although Archbishop Trench, who has given himself over to a bigoted Archdeacon, is marring his reputation and invading Christian liberty, in his attempts to hinder pious clergymen from holding "Scripture Readings," or attending united prayer-meetings. As for Tractarianism, the Irish Protestants would not endure it. As good old Bishop Daly—the friend of the Bible Society in its early struggles to do good—they have "*got too much* of the *real* thing," that is, Popery, to welcome its Puseyite imitator.

But still there remain enormous revenues distributed among men who live largely in a hostile camp. Great stress is laid on the depletion of Romanism in Ireland, and on the relative numerical increase of Protestants in consequence thereof. But this does not tell much as an argument. The fact remains that about 600,000, or a little more, Episcopalians receive all their endowments, and are lords in a land, when more than 5,000,000 Roman Catholics still remain.

The Romanist leaders profess that they don't want any part of the endowments, and affect to be "voluntaries." I don't believe a word of such pretensions. Dr. Cullen longs to appropriate all the old church property with the parochial endowments, and but bides his time. It is said that the Romanists have taken the greatest interest in the "restoration" of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin—the work of Mr. Benjamin Gratten Guiness, whom the Queen, in recognition of his noble expenditure of £100,000 on the cathedral, coupled with his eminent public and private virtues, is about to create a Baronet. Priests have come to the cathedral privately, to inspect it, and doubtless the dream is indulged in that Rome in Ireland shall, in reference to St. Patrick's cathedral and the tithes generally, have "her own again."

MR. GLADSTONE,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when fresh from Oxford, wrote a famous book, advocating Establishments. Macaulay the Historian, wrote a critique on his book, which was an extraordinary specimen of satire and argument. Gladstone has outgrown his once early theoretic views, is more tolerant of Dissent and Dissenters, and is personally pure and God fearing. He is the hope of Reformers and of Ecclesiastic Renovators, also. In a recent speech on the Irish Church and its abuses, he has "flattered" the whole Church of England, and especially Whiteside and other Irish orators of an Orange hue of politics. It is evident that he has made this speech with a view to the next general election, and with the design of familiarizing the public mind with the necessity of a reform as to the Irish Church. When Palmerston abdicates, either by death, or resignation, Gladstone, if spared, will, I believe, reign in his stead.

RAGGED SCHOOL FRUITS.

The twelfth annual distribution of prizes and prize cards to those who once were in the London Ragged Schools, and who had kept their situations for twelve months, took place lately in Exeter Hall. No less than 520 of this class defiled across the platform, in front of the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Chairman, who to the teachers of the respective classes, handed the rewards for the successful candidates. Within the twelve years, 6,696 persons have been thus rewarded. They—once outcast children, orphans, or with drunken or criminal parents—prove themselves excellent, trustworthy servants. Many of them occupy places of confidence in the City of London, and are trusted with valuable property—in the form of goods or money carried from one place of business to another. The Certificate is a testimonial of great value in assisting them to rise from a lower grade of employment to a higher position.

There are now 25,000 Ragged School children in London at least; but very large numbers of children destitute and exposed to temptation, need to be similarly rescued and trained. Great efforts are being made in that direction, as well as to Sunday Schools in the metropolis. The population within the twelve miles circle, is now 3,090,000 of souls. No wonder that there should be, in such a mass, thousands of children ready to perish. The workers, however, "never despair," and with rare self denial, persevere.

BIBLE STAND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Bible stand was first of all set up in June, 1862, in order to distribute New Testaments, Gospels, Epistles, and Psalters, to men of different tongues and nations—foreigners coming to London to see the International Exhibition at Kensington. At the end of November of the same year, when the Exhibition itself was closed, the stand was removed to the Southern Transept of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and ever since, it has been a flowing fountain to many people. In a letter which I have received from the excellent young man, a Christian Israelite, who is the distributor, he says: "I am glad to inform you that since its establishment in the Crystal Palace, among the Jews" (alone) "up to the 31st December, 1864, the number amounts to 3,224 New Testaments or portions thereof, and 11,885 Scripture cards." Previously, Mr. Alexander had written me:

"The Hebrew department at the stand continues to be visited as usual, and while to some Jews it is an offence, to others it is a pleasure and delight. Results are manifesting themselves in various forms: as for instance, copies are conveyed by foreign Jews to their respective countries, and circulated among their own brethren. Some Jews residing in London have become regular 'inquirers,' soon after receiving the New Testament, and are now visiting me regularly for the purpose of obtaining Scriptural proof that Jesus is the Christ; others have come inquiring for a Christian missionary. We are aware of some who never desisted till they found out a missionary, and are at this moment most anxious to be satisfied of the truth of Christianity. Others *have already decided*, and are on the eve of becoming the teachers of the Gospel to their own brethren, while [illegible] went last week to commence his labors at Manchester. This intelligent young man is quite an ornament to the Church of Christ; and this has been the result of receiving (for the first time in his life,) a New Testament at the Bible Stand."

As to circulation elsewhere, and among other people, the writer says: 'The Lord has opened to us a door of great usefulness in Italy, and we have been enabled to send 57,000 Gospels and of the Epistles to the Romans in the Italian language, which are now being distributed by Christian men and women, both in the principal cities and in rural districts. Letters from Italy state that the work is wonderfully blessed, in stirring up hearts and minds formerly indifferent to the questions of personal religion. * * The Committee of the Bible Stand have resolved to send this year 100,000 Gospels to Italy, and to complete that number, 43,000 copies are about to be forwarded."

LAY PREACHING

Is still carried on by the agents of the Open-Air Mission and other evangelists—even in Winter the former go into back streets, accompanied by helpers who *sing* hymns and attract attention to the announcement of solemn texts of warning and also of gracious invitation. In the districts—such as Somerstown and Spitalfields—where Sunday trading goes on, these preachers have lifted up their voices with great courage and constancy, and thus many have heard of sin and a Saviour, who otherwise would not have been accessible.

At Willis' Rooms, St James' Square—a fashionable centre in the West End—Captain Trotter, Mr. Brownlow North, and other gentlemen of rank, have begun a series of addresses, thoroughly evangelical and earnest, to the *upper* classes. These addresses are delivered every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The power and presence of the Divine Spirit have been marvellously manifested in past years. The men themselves live very near to God, and have a consecrated eloquence, accompanied by the clearest mode of statement as to the way of life—in opposition to ritualistic and sacramental notions—which startle the formalist churchgoers, and furnish to secret anxious ones the very thing needed for their closing with Christ and receiving a present salvation.

Lay preaching also by officers of the army and ex-officers is being carried on at the Aldershott's Camp, about twenty-five miles from London, in the county of Surrey. A Missionary Hall has been erected, and many soldiers have thus been converted, and are now earnestly seeking the salvation of others.

COLENSO.

Judgment was given last week, by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, to whom the matter had been referred by the Queen, acting in her capacity as the temporal head of the Church of England—the question to be decided being, whether Dr. Grey, Bishop at Capetown, had a legal right to pronounce sentence of deposition on Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal. The sentence passed by Bishop Grey is now declared to be null and void. A Royal patent in 1853 had indeed been issued, by which the Bishop of Capetown was created "a metropolitan" bishop, giving him jurisdiction over other bishops in his province, which included Natal. Moreover Dr. Colenso had actually taken the oath of obedience. But it now appears that the Crown could only nominate a Bishop, but could and cannot, *in the Colonies*—unless by special Act of Parliament—assign to such Bishop a diocese, or invest him with any power whatever. So that Bishop Colenso is no longer—by this decision—Bishop of Natal; and if any persons submit to the authority of either prelate, it is simply a matter of voluntary choice. "It was not," says the Judgment, "legally competent to the Bishop of Natal, or to the Bishop of Capetown, to accept or exercise any such jurisdiction."

Dr. Grey had pleaded that, while the Church in South Africa was connected with the Church of England, it was independent of the State, and therefore he had the right, as a Bishop at the head of his Synod, to try, and also to condemn one who was proved to be a heretic. It was by a mistake of the Crown lawyers that he was nominated a metropolitan at all, and now he is himself without a diocese!

The Broad Church party have little to boast of; the *doctrinal* truth or errors of Colenso are not touched by it. He is going back to Natal, and will find himself in an anomalous position—the mass of the clergy ignoring him, and himself a Bishop so called only, *without* supervising power.

The bearing of the Judgment is more and more to increase the tendency *Romeward* of one section of the clergy, and also to disgust High Churchmen, who want power uncontrolled in order to be tyrants. Dr. Grey is a man of this type. He

> "Assumes the god,
> Affects to nod,
> And shakes the spheres."

At least he has tried to do so, and failed.

DR. TEMPLE,

Head Master of Rugby School, has preached at the people's services in St. Paul's Cathedral. In his sermon, the doctrine of the Atonement was "conspicuous by its absence," and "conscience," being that which reflects the image of God, is made the standard of right and wrong, truth or error. "An earnest love of the truth" is put forth in such a way as to make *sincerity* of conviction, or *honest* doubt, safe and praiseworthy. J. W.

Tired of Life.

O, there are moments when I long to go,
When this life's burdens seem too great to bear;
My feet are weary of this hard, rough way,
And disappointment meets me every where.

O, for that land where tears may never fall,
Where earthly sorrows seem as dreams all past,
Where grief and disappointment may not come,
And weary hands and feet may rest at last!

But stop! What right have I to this sweet rest?
May laborers ask their hire ere they have earned,
Or cry for rest when for themselves they've wrought,
And earnest labor for the Master shunned!

What is it makes my feet so tired and sore?
Is it from running swift to do his will,
Or from a long, hard chase for glittering drops,
That I my cherished treasure-cup may fill!

Hands weary! Is it from the tears they've wiped,
Or pointing many to the living way?
Or are the weary gathering flowers that fade,
Or grasping joys and hopes which will not stay?

Whence doth this grief and disappointment come?
Is it that men will put my Lord to shame,
Or has proud self been overthrown and balked
In some dear plan for ease, or love, or fame?

O, self has been my end, my aim, my god!
No wonder that I cry for rest and peace!
But dare I hope the heavenly rest to gain,
When wearied out in such a cause as this?

O, let me turn, and learn to prize my life,
Because for Jesus I may spend it all;
And count the longest, hardest life but short,
And all my grief and sorrow light and small!

Then, when I've labored through the heat and cold,
And brought my sheaves in patience to His feet,
Then may I lay my head upon his breast,
And know the laborer's rest so full and sweet.

Sabbath Physiology.

Rest is an invariable law of animal life. The busy heart beats, beats ever, from infancy to age, and yet for a large part of the time it is in a state of repose.

William Pitt died of apoplexy at the age of forty-seven. When the destinies of nations hung in large measure on his doings, he felt compelled to give an unremitting attention to the affairs of State. Sabbath brought no rest to him, and soon the unwilling brain gave signs of exhaustion. But his presence in Parliament was conceived to be indispensable for explanations and defence of the public policy. Under such circumstances it was his custom to eat heartily of substantial food, meat highly seasoned, just before going to his place, in order to afford the body that strength, and to excite the mind to that activity deemed necessary to the highest tension. Both brain and body perished prematurely.

Not long ago, one of the most active business men of England found his affairs so extended that he deliberately determined to devote his Sabbaths to his accounts. He had a mind of a wide grasp. His views were so comprehensive, so far-seeing, that wealth came in upon him like a flood. He purchased a country seat at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars, determining that he would now have rest and quiet. But it was too late. As he stopped on his threshold, after a survey of his late purchase, he became apoplectic. Although life was not destroyed, he only lives to be the wreck of a man.

It used to be said that a brick-kiln "must" be kept burning over Sabbath; it is now known to be a fallacy. Even now it is a received opinion that iron blast furnaces will bring ruin if not kept in continual operation. Eighteen years ago an Englishman determined to keep the Sabbath holy as to them, with the result, as his book testified, that he had made more in six days than he did before in seven; that he made more iron in a given time, in proportion to the hands and the number and size of his furnaces, than any establishment in England which was kept in operation during the Sabbath.

In our own New-York the mind of a man who made half a million a year, went out in the night of madness put upon it by a variety of enterprises, every one of which succeeded.

"It will take about five years to clear them off," said an observant master of an Ohio canal boat, alluding to the wearing out influences on the boatmen, who worked on Sabbaths as well as on other days. As to the boatmen and firemen of the steamers on the Western rivers which never lay by on the Sabbath, seven years is the average of life. The observance, therefore, of the seventh portion of our time for the purpose of rest is demonstrably a physiological necessity, a law of our nature.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Plain Preaching.

The *Watchman and Reflector* prints the following as part of a sermon by Chrysostom, fifteen hundred years ago, in Constantinople:

The rich lords and ladies come hither, and think not of hearing the Word of God, but of showing themselves; how they shall sit down with the greatest display, surpass each other in the magnificence of dress, and attract attention by their looks and gait. The lady thinks, "Has this and that person seen and admired me? Is my dress becoming? Are its folds disarranged?" Then comes the man with many slaves, who clear the way for him. When he has taken his seat, his thoughts wander to his business, or to his money; that which occupies him without does not leave him here. And yet such persons verily believe they are conferring a favor upon us, the Church, and even God the Lord, by their presence. Can they be helped in this place? Should one go to the house of a physician, and instead of listening to his advice, and receiving the medicine, allow his thoughts to be on his dress, or his money, could he receive any benefit from the physician? The people seem not even to suspect that it is the house of God into which they enter; they feel no longing, no need of drawing near to God when they are here. This has ruined the Church, that you seek not to hear a discourse which produces a change of heart, but one which delights by the splendor and order of beautiful words; as if the Church were established to the end that singers and harpers might here display their skill. And we who preach are such miserable men that we yield to your desires instead of opposing them, and instead of changing you and drawing you to God, we court your applause.

God Reigns.

In the darkness and uncertainty of the present times, this truth should cheer and encourage the Christian. That he has often permitted evil, we know to be a fact. The reason why he does so is a problem we are not able to solve. But we do know that he has not only declared that he has power to restrain and control it, but has often proved that he has this power. As volcanoes and hurricanes are often terrible in their effects, yet are made to subserve important purposes in the arrangements of our earth, so God also causes the wrath of man to praise him, and at the same time proves that he has supreme control. For illustration of this fact, we need look no further than to Pharaoh, King of Egypt, to the accusers of Daniel, and to the murderers of Jesus Christ. And amid the storm which now rages, we should remember that God still rules. He holds the hearts of all men in his hand, and their acts are altogether under his control. He is not the author of the evil, but he can overrule it for good. "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," and we may and ought to exercise confidence in him that he will control the present storm, will bring good out of it, will accomplish his own purposes in connection with it, and will cause it, in the end, to tend to the establishment of that Government which some are now seeking to destroy, and to the spread of those principles of liberty which they desire to check.—*Zion's Advocate.*

Instance of Gross Superstition.

From my room window this morning I beheld a sight, which, could Christians in England or America witness, I think would rouse their compassion and stimulate their prayers for a people sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. A poor senseless cow was led about to receive the homage and adoration of those for whose use and service she was created. She was a pretty brindled cow, and a calf ran by her side. She was led by a man clothed in a long garment, who walked before her bareheaded and barefooted, uttering, at intervals, some mystical ejaculation which I did not understand. The cow was preceded by a man bearing a flag, and another beating a small drum, and she was followed by one playing on cymbals. The people did not prostrate themselves before her, but I knew she was thus led about as an incarnation of their deity; and when she halted at a door they brought out to her offerings of grain, which her conductor received into a wallet. When I saw the poor senseless animal walking along so unconsciously, and stumbling at a rough place in the pavement, I felt both wonder and pity that any should be so brutish as to turn their hope and their glory into the similitude of an ox that eateth grass.—*Mrs. Farrar's India.*

The Face of Christ.

One of the most celebrated Italian artists was employed in painting the Last Supper of our Lord. One by one he studied the characters of the apostles, and then settled in his mind and painted on canvas a form and countenance in which any beholder might see character expressed.

He then applied himself to the character of the Saviour. He studied the attributes of his mind and heart. He sought all the stores of his inventive fancy for a combination of features and complexion which should express these attributes—the conscious power, the wisdom, the holiness, the love, the mercy, the meekness of patience, the whole character of the Divine Redeemer. He sought long, intensely, but in vain. Every countenance he could imagine fell far below; and at last he threw down his pencil in despair, declaring, "The face of Christ can not be painted!"

Luminous Christians.

Christians are said to be "light in the Lord," and are required to shine as "lights in the world." In our admiration of what is bold, original, and piquant, we sometimes undervalue a character that is remarkable only for the grace that renders it symmetrical and lustrous. We hear a good deal about the mission of the Church, and of the style of piety demanded by the times; but nothing is more needed now, and at all times, than an increase of Christians who let their light so shine that others, seeing their good works, glorify our Father in heaven. A follower of Christ may be incompetent for enterprises of great pith and moment, and yet be able to fill the sphere in which he moves with a beauty and a radiance that shall adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour, and compel men to believe that he has been with Jesus.

Growing in Grace.

It is an excellent life, and it is the proper life of a Christian, to be daily outstripping himself, to be spiritually wiser and still more heavenly-minded to-day than yesterday—every day loving the world less and Christ more, and gaining every day, some further victory over his secret corruptions; having his desires in all temporal things more cool and indifferent, and in spiritual things more ardent; that miserable lightness of spirit cured, and his heart rendered more solid and fixed on God, aspiring to more near communion with Him.—*Leighton.*

Turkey is, of all foreign countries, the one where modern Greek is cultivated the most. In Constantinople there exists a very active Philological Society of Modern Hellenists, which publishes its transactions in a special periodical. Last Spring this learned body celebrated, in conjunction with the Modern Greek Medical Society, their joint triennial foundation festival. A written communication from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the learned Chancellor of the British Exchequer, was read on the same occasion amid great applause.

71 2009 085 00801

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

CHANGE OF OFFICE.

The OFFICE OF THE BANNER has been removed from No. 74 to No 76 Third Street—three doors nearer Wood Street We have thus secured more convenient quarters, where we will be happy to meet our friends, both old and new.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will hold its next meeting in the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 18th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. James Wood, D.D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee of Commissions will meet in the Lecture-Room of the church on Wednesday evening preceding, at eight o'clock, to receive commissions; and on Thursday morning, the day of the meeting, at nine o'clock, for the same purpose.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, Stated Clerk.
WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, Permanent Clerk.

The Committee of Arrangements request Commissioners, who expect to attend the meeting of the General Assembly, to forward their names and Post Office addresses to John D. McCord, No. 131 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, as soon as possible. Places will be assigned to all such before their leaving home.

Those who may not find it practicable to send in their names in season, will be provided with places on their arrival, on application to the Committee at the Session Room of the First Presbyterian church.

JOHN D. MCCORD,
ROBT. MCKNIGHT,
W. G. JOHNSTON,
DAVID ROBINSON,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

RAILROAD FARE

The following Railroads have agreed to carry delegates to the General Assembly at half fare—that is, the delegates will pay full fare coming, and will be returned free upon the presentation of a certificate signed by the officers of the Assembly: Pennsylvania Central; Bellefontaine Railroad Line; Cumberland Valley; Steubenville and Indiana; Philadelphia and Erie; Northern Central; Lehigh Valley; East Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute; Terre Haute and Richmond; Philadelphia and Reading; Pittsburgh and Connellsville; Allegheny Valley. The Camden and Amboy Road will return delegates upon the payment of one-third of the usual fare. All the other Roads over which delegates were likely to travel, have declined to make any reduction. This is a source of great regret.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This Seminary of our Church, located among us, where so many of our pastors have received their theological training, and from which so many Foreign and Domestic Missionaries have gone out, closed its annual session last week. The examinations continued through Monday and Tuesday, and would have extended to Wednesday noon, had it not been for the funeral services of our late beloved President on that day. These examinations were unusually thorough, and received high commendation from the Committee of the Directors, and also from the spectators. Both professors and students acquitted themselves with much credit. It was evident that the professors had been faithful, and that the students had made due improvement of the favorable facilities afforded them.

On Monday evening the annual address before the Alumni Association, was delivered by the Rev. LOYAL YOUNG, D.D., of Butler, Pa., in the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. HOWARD'S) of this city. But little time for preparation had been given, but the Dr. gave an address from Rev. viii: 10—13, which showed him to be not only a student of the Bible, but also deeply interested in the interpretation of prophecy. Dr. YOUNG contends that the present is the time indicated in the prophecy referred to. We may here state that Dr. YOUNG has a work in press on one of the Books of the Old Testament, which will probably be issued during the present season. The manuscript has been examined by some of the professors in the two oldest Theological Seminaries of our Church, and has been highly approved.

The Annual Address to the Society of Inquiry was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the First Presbyterian church (Dr. PAXTON'S), by Rev. N. C. BURT, D.D., of Cincinnati. His subject was, "The Adaptation of the Gospel to all ages, classes, and conditions of men." His address was most timely, since it completely upset the theory now industriously propagated that the Gospel and the Church have become effete and are no longer adapted to meet the wants of humanity. The conception, mode of treatment, and delivery, were very happy.

The address of the Chairman of the Examining Committee, to the Senior Class, was delivered in the Chapel of the Seminary, Wednesday morning, by the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ashland, Ohio, and was exceedingly appropriate. The theme was, "The Responsibilities of the Ministry, and the Qualifications demanded for properly meeting them." It was just such a discourse as was suitable to the important occasion.

The closing exercises were held on Wednesday evening, in the First Presbyterian church (Dr. SWIFT'S) of Allegheny. The venerable Dr. ELLIOTT presided. The following members of the graduating class delivered brief addresses: T. R. JOHNSON—"The Power of the Pulpit." S. P. LINN—"The Battle of Christianity." T. A. M'CURDY—"Science and Revelation." JAMES D. MOORHEAD—"Christ and his Kingdom." B. F. WOODBURN—"Reason and Faith." C. W. WYCOFF—"Christianity and Civilization."

The Valedictory address was delivered by HENRY V. NOYES, of Guilford, Ohio, at the conclusion of which Prof. PAXTON presented a copy of the Bible to each of the graduates, on behalf of the Board of Directors and Faculty.

These addresses had been well thought out, well written, and well committed, and were well delivered. There was a manliness of sentiment, and also a forcibleness of manner, which won the admiration of the large audience.

The following are the names of the graduating class: D. J. BRIDGE, Deer Creek, Indiana; E. W. BROWN, Danville, Ohio; WM. DAVIS, New Sheffield, Pa.; D. L. DICKEY, New Alexandria, Pa.; JOHN GILLESPIE, Moundsville, Va.; JOHN W. GILMORE, Canton, Iowa; T. R. JOHNSTON, Brinkerton, Pa.; D. O'N. JOHNSTON, Steubenville, Ohio; WM. S. KNIGHT, Newcastle, Pa.; WM C. KUHN, Ekin, Pa.; S. P. LINN, Washington, Pa.; JOHN S. LUTZ, Cookstown, Pa.; J. C. MCCLINTOCK, Carmichaels, Pa.; S. T. MCCLURE, Vincennes, Indiana; T A. MCCURDY, Ebenezer, Pa.; J. D. MOORHEAD, Ligonier, Pa.; H. V NOYES, Guilford, Ohio; WM. J. PARK, Canonsburg, Pa.; J. T. PATTERSON, Delphi, Ind.; H. N. PORTER, Allegheny, Pa.; CARSON REED, Tarentum, Pa.; JAMES M. REID, Congress, Ohio; B. F. WOODBURN, Allegheny, Pa.; C. W. WYCOFF, Richmond, Ohio.

The exercises were closed with prayer by Prof. JACOBUS.

The Annual Catalogue, which has just come into our hands, shows the following summary for the last session: Resident Licentiate, 1; Senior Class, 36; Middle Class, 27; Junior Class, 27: total 91.

At a meeting of the Alumni on Monday evening, resolutions were passed expressive of the deep interest felt by the Alumni in the continued prosperity and usefulness of this theological Seminary—approving of the efforts now being made for an increase of the endowment fund, and for the enlargement of the library; and also recommending the churches and persons of wealth to found new scholarships. The Rev. N. WEST, Jr., D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was chosen to deliver the next address before the Alumni, and Revs. E. E. SWIFT, RICHARD LEA, and JAMES ALLISON, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

We are gratified to know that an effort is about to be made to create new scholarships, and that the efforts toward an increase of the endowment funds are progressing so well as to give promise of complete success, if there is anything like a liberal response on the part of those to whom application is yet to be made. This matter should be completed at once; a more favorable opportunity is not likely to occur for some time. The Seminary is doing a work which entitles it to the cordial and generous support of the Church.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following extract from the address delivered by the Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of Washington, D. C., at the funeral of our late beloved and lamented President, will be read with great interest by every patriot and Christian. Dr. GURLEY is a minister of our Church, and pastor of the church where Mr LINCOLN worshipped. The opportunities of Dr. GURLEY for knowing Mr. LINCOLN, were exceedingly favorable; and as he is a minister of calm judgment and large experience, not liable to be unduly influenced by enthusiasm, great weight may be attached to the view taken by him of our honored President, who fell by the hand of the assassin.

I have said that the people confided in the late lamented President with a full and a loving confidence. Probably no man since the days of WASHINGTON was ever so deeply and firmly imbedded and enshrined in the very hearts of the people, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nor was it a mistaken confidence and love. He deserved it—deserved it well—deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the whole tenor, and tone, and spirit of his life. He was simple and sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgments were calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure, beyond a question. Always and everywhere he aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity was thorough, all-pervading, all-controlling, and incorruptible. It was the same in every place and relation. In the consideration and the control of matters, great or small, this firm and steady principle of power and beauty shed a clear and crowning lustre upon all his other excellencies of mind and heart, and recommended him to his fellow-citizens as the man who, in a time of unexampled peril, when the very life of the nation was at stake, should be chosen to occupy—in the country and for the country—its highest post of power and responsibility. How wisely and well, how purely and faithfully, how firmly and steadily, how justly and successfully, he did occupy that post and meet its grave demands, in circumstances of surpassing trial and difficulty, is known to you all, known to the country and the world.

He comprehended from the first the perils to which treason had exposed the freest and best government on the earth, the vast interests of liberty and humanity that were to be saved or lost forever, in the urgent impending conflict. He rose to the dignity and momentousness of the occasion, saw his duty as Chief Magistrate of a great and imperiled people, and he determined to do his duty and his whole duty, seeking the guidance and leaning upon the arm of Him of whom it is written, "He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might he increaseth strength." Yes, he leaned upon His arm; he recognized and received the truth that "the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations. He remembered that "God is in history," and he felt that nowhere had His hand and His mercy been so marvellously conspicuous, as in the history of this nation. He hoped and prayed that "that same hand would continue to guide us, and that same mercy continue to abound to us in the time of our greatest need." I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that that guidance and mercy were the prop on which he humbly and habitually leaned; that they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence when he was leaving his home in Illinois and coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered joyfully around him and bade him farewell, "I leave you with this request—pray for me." They did pray for him. And millions of others prayed for him. Nor did they pray in vain. Their prayers were heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commencement to its close.

God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnish him for his work and aided him in its accomplishment. Nor was it merely by strength of mind and honesty of heart, and purity and pertinacity of purpose, that he furnished him. In addition to these things, he gave him a calm and abiding confidence in the overruling providence of God, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness through the power and blessing of God. This confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and cheering hope, when others were inclining to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room to a company of clergymen and others, who called to pay him their respects in the darkest days of our civil conflict: "Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle, rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God." And when events are very threatening and prospects very dark, "I still hope that in some way which man cannot see, all will be well in the end; because our cause is just and God is on our side." Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast; it made him firm and strong; it emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady, patient, and unswerving adherence to a policy of administration which he thought, and which we all now think, both God and humanity required him to adopt.

We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons. We admired his childlike simplicity, freedom from guile and deceit; his staunch and sterling integrity; his kind and forgiving temper; his industry and patience; his persistent self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position, from the least to the greatest; his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and humble, the suffering and the oppressed; his charity toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his wonderful skill in reconciling the differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from obstructions and inducing them to work together and harmoniously for the common weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no distinction of color or race, but regarded all men as brethren and endowed alike by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; his inflexible purpose that what freedom had gained in our terrific civil strife should never be lost, and that the end of the war should be the end of slavery, and, as a consequence, of rebellion; his readiness to spend and be spent for the attainment of such a triumph—a triumph the blessed fruits of which should be as wide-spreading as the earth and as enduring as the sun;—all these things commanded and fixed our admiration and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness.

But, more sublime than any or all of these, more holy and influential, more beautiful and strong and sustaining was his abiding confidence in God and in the final triumph of truth and righteousness, through Him and for His sake. This was his noblest virtue, his grandest principle, the secret alike of his strength, his patience and his success; and this, it seems to me, after being near him steadily and with him often for more than four years, is the principle by which more than by any other, he being dead, yet speaketh. Yes, by his steady, enduring confidence in God, and in the complete ultimate success of the cause of God, which is the cause of humanity, more than in any other way does he now speak to us, and to the nation he loved and served so well. By this he speaks to his successor in office, and charges him to have faith in God. By this he speaks to the members of his Cabinet, the men with whom he counselled so often and was associated with so long, and he charges them to have faith in God. By this he speaks to all who occupy positions of influence and authority in these troublesome times, and he charges them all to have faith in God. By this he speaks to this great people as they sit in sackcloth to-day and weep for him with a bitter wailing, and refuse to be comforted; and he charges them to have faith in God; and by this he will speak through the ages, and to all rulers and peoples in every land, and his message to them will be:—"Cling to liberty and right; battle for them; bleed for them; die for them, if need be, and have confidence in God." Oh! that the voice of this testimony may sink down into our hearts to-day and every day, and into the heart of the nation, and exert its appropriate influence upon our feelings, our faith, our patience and our devotion to the cause, now dearer to us than ever before, because consecrated by the blood of its most conspicuous defender, its wisest and most fondly trusted friend.

He is dead, but the God in whom he trusted lives, and he can guide and strengthen his successor as he guided and strengthened him. He is dead; but the memory of his virtues, of his wise and patriotic counsels and labors, of his calm and steady faith in God, lives, is precious, and will be a power for good in the country quite down to the end of time. He is dead; but the cause he so ardently loved, so ably, patiently, faithfully represented and defended, not for himself only, not for us only, but for all people, in all their coming generations, till time shall be no more—that cause survives his fall, and will survive it. The light of its brightening prospects flashes cheeringly to-day around the gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God's united providences is telling us that though the friends of liberty die, liberty itself is immortal; there is no assassin strong enough and no weapon deadly enough to quench its inextinguishable life, or arrest its onward march to the conquest and empire of the world. This is our confidence and this is our consolation as we weep and mourn to-day. Though our beloved President is slain, our beloved country is saved; and so we sing of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is also the dawning of a brighter, happier day upon our stricken and weary land.

God be praised that our fallen chief lived long enough to see the day dawn and the day star of joy and peace arise upon the nation. He saw it and he was glad. Alas! alas! he only saw the dawn. When the sun has risen full orbed, and a glorious and a happy reunited people are rejoicing in its light, it will shine upon his grave. But that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot. The friends of liberty and of the Union will repair to it in years and ages to come, to pronounce the memory of its occupant blessed, and gather from his very ashes and from the rehearsal of his deeds and virtues, fresh incentives to patriotism. They will then renew their vows of fidelity to their country and their God.

And now I know not that I can more appropriately conclude this discourse, which is but a sincere and simple utterance of the heart, than by addressing to our departed President, with some slight modification, the language which TACITUS, in his life of AGRICOLA, addressed to his venerated and departed father-in-law:—With you we may now congratulate. You are blessed, not only because your life was a career of glory, but because you were released when, your country safe, it was happiness to die. We have lost a parent, and, in our distress, it is now an addition to our heartfelt sorrow that we had it not in our power to commune with you on the bed of languishing, and receive your last embrace. Your dying words would have been ever dear to us. Your commands we should have treasured up and graved them on our hearts. This sad comfort we have lost, and the wound for that reason pierces deeper. From the world of spirits behold your disconsolate family and people. Exalt our minds from fond regret and unavailing grief, to the contemplation of your virtues. Those we must not lament. It were impiety to sully them with a tear. To cherish their memory, to embalm them with our praises, and so far as we can to emulate your bright example, will be the truest mark of our respect, the best tribute we can offer. Your wife will thus preserve the memory of the best of husbands, and thus your children will prove their filial piety. By dwelling constantly on your words and actions they will have an illustrious character before their eyes; and, not content with the base image of your mortal frame, they will have what is more valuable—the form and features of your mind. Busts and statues, like their originals, are frail and perishable. The soul is formed of finer elements, and its inward form is not to be expressed by the hand of an artist with unconscious matter. Our manners and our morals may in some degree trace the resemblance. All of you that gained our love and raised our admiration, still subsists, and will ever subsist, preserved in the minds of men, the register of ages, and the records of fame. Others, matured on the stage of life, and who were the worthies of a former day, will sink for want of a faithful historian, into the common lot of oblivion, inglorious and unremembered; but you, our lamented friend and head, delineated with truth and fairly consigned to posterity, will survive yourself and triumph over the injuries of time.

THE PRESBYTERY OF BALTIMORE.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Baltimore, held on the 11th, the following resolutions were presented by the Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET:

WHEREAS, An all-wise and benevolent God has given us good hopes of a speedy return of peace and unity to our heretofore distracted country; therefore,

Resolved, That we unite with the people of God all over the land in devout thanksgiving to our heavenly Father for thus removing his judgments from us and restoring his favor unto us.

Resolved, That we will ourselves pray, and hereby exhort all others to whom this may come, to pray, that God would imbue the President of the United States and all in authority, together with the people of the whole land, with a spirit of wisdom, justice and conciliation, that thus they may be fitted rightly to adjust the momentous questions which are now to be settled.

Resolved, That we ourselves will be on our guard, and hereby exhort all others to be on their guard, against using harsh and unkind language, but, on the contrary, to cultivate a readiness both to give and to receive that which is right and just between man and man, and according to the will of God.

These were certainly mild enough, but they were not adopted until after a stormy discussion which lasted nearly all day. They were advocated by the Rev. Drs. BACKUS, DICKSON, and SMITH, and Messrs. HAYS and WILLIAMS; while they were strongly opposed by Rev. Drs. BULLOCK and HAMNER, Rev. Mr. LEFEVRE, and Capt. TRIPPE. Dr. BULLOCK was formerly a pastor in Kentucky, and is a brother-in-law of the rebel Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE; Mr. LEFEVRE is a native of Gettysburg, Pa.

Since the adjournment of the Presbytery the following preamble and resolutions were offered in the first branch of the City Council, and laid over for consideration:

WHEREAS, The peace of society and the tranquillity of the city is much disturbed by certain factionists in our midst who are insulting to our Government and its authorities, also to individual citizens; and whereas, Dr. BULLOCK, Dr. HAMNER, Mr. LEFEVRE, and Capt. TRIPPE, have made themselves exceedingly obnoxious to our people by their course of action on certain resolutions before the Baltimore Presbytery as on former occasions, the conduct of the aforesaid parties tending to give such example to the malcontents as to involve the peace and tranquillity of the city; therefore,

Resolved, By the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore, that the military authorities in command of this Department be requested to remove from our midst Dr. BULLOCK, Dr. HAMNER, Mr. LEFEVRE, and Capt. TRIPPE, and all such dangerous persons as are inimical to our Government.

The aiders and abettors of disunion, in Church or State, are likely to receive the reward of the course they have pursued from the people whom they have misled. All loyal people will rejoice that Baltimore, where the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was to have taken place four years ago, where the blood of Massachusetts soldiers was shed on the 19th of April, 1861, and where the murderer of Mr. LINCOLN was born, is rapidly becoming truly loyal. While many secessionists and secession sympathisers have been in that city ever since the war began, a large number of its inhabitants have been as loyal as those of any part of the country.

MINISTERS IN RICHMOND, VA.

Rev. Dr. HOGE went off with JEFF. DAVIS at the time of the evacuation. Rev. T. V. MOORE, D.D., a native of Newville, Pa., who has two sons among the rebels held by us, remained behind, and on the first Sabbath after the occupancy of the city by our troops, preached a very excellent sermon, and gave notice of his coöperation with the Christian Commission in alleviating the wants of the distressed. Rev. CHARLES HOLLIS READ, of the New School branch, whose church had been destroyed by fire, preached on the same day in the pulpit formerly occupied by Dr. HOGE. By general consultation, all the Episcopal clergymen had agreed upon the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States, and when the reverend gentlemen reached that point they omitted the words "Bless thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority," and substituted the words, "Bless all in authority," though the change was not effected without stumbling over it rather awkwardly.

In other churches the ministers generally prayed for "all those in rightful authority," or for "all Christian rulers and magistrates," except at the famous African church, where the President of the United States was prayed for with 'Amens that made the very walls ring.

The Rev. Dr. LEYBURN, formerly one of the editors of the *Presbyterian*, has been, for some time, Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Publishing Department, with its headquarters at Richmond. He is now in that city, and is said to have lost all his property, and to have passed through great sorrows, since he cast his lot with the rebellion.

THE UNITY OF FEELING.

The unanimity of feeling which has been expressed, in regard to the assassination of the President, and the spontaneous and universal manifestation of the popular sentiment in every way in which such feeling could be indicated, is evidence that there beats a national pulse throughout the land. Oppressed by one common grief, so deep—so sudden—so stunning—that all thoughts of past differences of political opinion are for the time forgotten, we feel that we are one.

Nor is this general feeling due alone to the high official position of the victim, nor to the cruel and cowardly character of the attack, but also to the moral qualities which Mr. LINCOLN had displayed, so well portrayed in the funeral address of Dr. GURLEY, and which had endeared him to the heart of the American people. These qualities are now freely acknowledged even by those political journals which had been most unsparing in their abuse. Would that this manly appreciation of all that is noble and good in a political opponent might oftener avail to soften the asperities of party strife, instead of revealing itself, as in the present instance, when too late to soothe the generous heart whose kindly impulses were so often misunderstood and misrepresented.

The Board of Domestic Missions.—This Board has been so successfully managed, that it is able to send a circular to the Stated Clerk of each of our Presbyteries, in which it is said—"The Board of Domestic Missions are happy to state to the Presbyteries, that in the providence of God, they are able to make a special donation of Twenty-five per cent. for the year just closed, to such missionaries, (on the Roll of the Board, March 1st,) as the several Presbyteries shall, in view of their present necessities, designate. You will please therefore, as soon as possible, give us the names and present address of such missionaries, that we may carry out this action of the Board, and we will cheerfully remit the amount."

This speaks well for the operations of the Board, and also gives assurance to the churches of the fidelity of its officers. The hearts of not a few of our devoted missionaries in the Domestic Field will be cheered by the relief which this will bring them, while the churches will be encouraged to enlarge contributions for the wide field opening to our Board and Church in the recovered South.

Another Minister Deceased.—We learn from the *Presbyterian*, that the Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON, a member of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, died at his residence in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, on the 10th instant, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. WILLIAMSON was well known as a minister of Christ, especially in the bounds of the Synod of Philadelphia, where he had labored for many years with much acceptance and success. We have heard as yet no particulars of his death.

The Bangkok Recorder.—The first two numbers of this bi-monthly, published in Bangkok, Siam, have reached us. It is printed partly in English and partly in Siamese. The editor is Rev. N. A. McDONALD, a missionary of our Board, and formerly a student of the Western Theological Seminary. We rejoice to see such evidence of progress in that far-off land, and tender the editor our hearty congratulations. The terms are $8 per year, in advance.

Fourth National Bank.—The Fourth National Bank of this city continues to do an immense business in the sale of 7 30 notes. These are the only Government Securities now in the market, and as the war is rapidly hastening to a close, these notes will soon command a premium. Profit and patriotism should lead the people to secure investments in this way. This Bank also attends to all banking transactions, on the most accommodating and liberal terms.

The Central Presbyterian.—We have been informed, from a reliable source, that the office of the *Central Presbyterian*, published at Richmond, Virginia, was entirely consumed by the fire kindled by rebel authority upon the evacuation of that city by the forces of Gen. LEE. This paper was edited by the Rev. Dr. BROWN, and took a prominent part in advocating treason in the State and disruption in the Church.

Westminster College, Pa.—We have received a series of loyal and patriotic resolutions passed by the professors and students of this College, upon the receipt of the news of the murder of President LINCOLN, which we would gladly publish, did our space permit.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Old School.—The following additional members of the General Assembly are reported: Presbytery of Ogdensburg—Rev. A. Phillips. Raritan—Rev. Alfred Yeomans; Elder, Wm. Beans. Burlington—Rev. H. Perkins, D.D.; Elder, William R. Murphy. Newcastle—Rev. A. G. Morrison, Rev. J. W. Martin, D D; Elders, John Ralston, Samuel J. Dickey. Baltimore—Rev. A. B. Cross, Rev. J. Potter; Elders, M. N. C. Thompson, H. W. Robbins. Carlisle—Rev. Thos. Creigh, D.D., Rev. J. A. Murray; Elders, J. K. Davidson, James Elder. Potomac—Rev. W. Y. Brown; Elder, J. H. Herron. Clarion—Rev. T. S. Leason; Elder, Col Samuel Houston. Findley—Rev. W. M. Reed; Elder, George Fahl. Oxford—Rev. J. M. Hughes; Elder, O. N Stoddart. Indianapolis—Rev. A. B Mory; Elder, D. Kirkwood. Kaskaskia—Rev. S. D. Loughhead; Elder, Hugh Smith. Saline—Rev. B. C. Swan; Elder, Thomas S. Ridgeway. Milwaukie—Rev. C. L. Thompson; Elder, Willard Moril. St. Paul—Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer. Palmyra—Rev. A. Steed; Elder, C. Smith. West Lexington—Rev. R. Douglass; Elder, D. H. Coulter. Southern Minnesota—Rev. Sheldon Jackson; Elder, Benjamin Baldwin. Sidney—Rev. Amos Bartholomew; Elder, T. M. Stevenson. Monmouth—Rev. S. A. Freeman; Elder, Thomas Gulick. Northumberland—Rev. D. J. Waller, Rev. Lorenzo Westcott; Elders, Jacob Schuyler, S. J. Ball. Huntingdon—Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, Rev. A. W. Fleming; Elders, Jos. Smith, John Cratzer. Nassau—Rev. N. West, D.D., Rev. A. M'Clelland; Elders, Lawrence Reeve, G. Johnston. Connecticut—Rev. C. W. Adams, Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale; Elders, Capt. John Brooks, James Anderson. Peoria—Rev. John Winn.

Mr. John Gillespie, of the last Senior Class in the Western Theological Seminary, has been elected collegiate pastor with the Rev. W. B. McIlvaine, of the church at East Liberty, Pa.

The New Church Enterprise in the northern part of the city, under the charge of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, will hold services for the present (until a Lecture Room can be built) in the house No. 1855 Camac Street, near Berks, Philadelphia. The Rev. Alfred Taylor will preach at half past ten A. M. and at four P M. Sabbath School at half-past two P. M.

The Rev. Frederick H. Wines, late chaplain in the United States Army, has received a call to the Upper Octorara church, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Dr. Phelps has resigned his charge of the Presbyterian church of Sacramento, California, and removed to San Francisco.

Rev. R S. Morton having gone as chaplain of the 17th Pa. Cav., his Post Office address is changed from Hookstown, Pa., to Beaver Court House, Pa., where his family now reside. Editors and correspondents will please notice the change.

The Post Office address of Rev. James Ferguson is changed from Elmwood, Ill., to Peoria, Ill.

At a late communion in Tiffin, Ohio, fourteen were received on profession of faith. Presbyterianism seems to be reviving in Northern Ohio.

Rev. M. W. Staples, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Kankakee City, Ill., has resigned his charge to assume the agency of the American Bible Society for the Northern District of New-York His congregation adopted resolutions of deep regret in losing his pastoral services.

The Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Dubuque, Iowa, has received a call to the Bridge Street church, Georgetown, D. C., which it is believed he will accept.

New School.—The *American Presbyterian* gives the following account of a remarkable awakening, in Philadelphia, mostly in New School Presbyterian churches:

It has been our unspeakable privilege to witness, on a single Sabbath, and under the use of the simple truth of the love of Jesus for sinning and perishing men, as many as eight hundred persons under conviction of sin, seeking the Saviour, or rejoicing in hope. Half of the number were the children and youth in the House of Refuge, to whom Mr. Hammond preached in the morning; and the other half were in the Tabernacle Baptist church, in the afternoon of the same day, comprising persons of all ages, but mostly children and youth of the Tabernacle, Western Presbyterian, and other Sabbath Schools, and of Seminaries in the neighborhood, whom Mr. Hammond had been addressing during the week. The phenomenon was as delightful as it was marvellous and unprecedented in the religious history of our city for a generation past. Let us be thankful, and remember the encouraging words of the Psalmist: "The Lord has been mindful of us; he will bless us."

On Sabbath, April 9th, between thirty and forty persons, including an unusually large proportion of *men*, were received into the membership of the Green Hill Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, under the pastoral care of Rev. Frank L. Robbins. In the Sabbath School, which numbers over five hundred pupils, as well as throughout the entire congregation, there is a solemnity and an earnestness of feeling, which indicate the presence of the Spirit of God, and scores of adults and youth, from twelve to eighteen, it is believed are being led by a Divine influence to the knowledge of the truth, and are prepared to take open ground for Christ.

United.—The venerable Rev. John T. Pressly, D.D., is about to start on a tour to East Tennessee, for the purpose of improving his impaired health and to visit some of the scenes of his early ministry. The Session of one of the churches where he labored in his youth has sent him a pressing invitation to visit them, which has been accepted. The Doctor is a native of South Carolina.

At a recent meeting of Monongahela Presbytery, a memorial from Montour Valley church (O. S) was received, and a minute adopted in which the Presbytery say: "We are very desirous that our people everywhere should carefully avoid even the appearance of doing anything that might in any way distract or disturb the peace and harmony of any congregation of a sister denomination."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, having reached the age of 63 years, and having served the Centre church and society in that city forty years as their pastor, now asks from them a colleague. They have taken no action in the matter.

Rev. A. H. Quint, in a long article to the *Congregationalist*, contends that ministers are plenty enough: "There are many good ministers entirely uncalled for. They wait, and wait. They look about them for settlements, but in vain. It is true, that some expect too much; but many do not. A large number of truly-good and capable men are politely shoved one side, simply because the churches are so hard to suit. The people want 'great sermons,' 'smart men,' and all that, and reject such as would be very useful. They are fastidious. They have been trained too much to regard externals. They often care more for the cut of the hair than the rightly dividing the word of truth; the style of the coat, than the substance of doctrine; the grace of manner, than the graces of the Spirit. So they leave unemployed numbers sufficient to fill the churches with a good and sound ministry. The trouble is not in want of men, but in the mistaken policy of the churches."

METHODIST.

The New England Conference was recently in session, at Cambridgeport, Bishop Baker presiding. It was composed of 111 regular preachers, and others supplying churches within its bounds. The anti-slavery amendment to the Discipline was adopted by a vote of 92 for, none against.

At the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., there have been fifty one students during the year.

A writer in the *Western Christian Advocate*, writing from Springfield, Ohio, speaks thus of the veteran missionary, Rev. John Seys:

"Not less than fifteen times, as we count, has he crossed the ocean. Some of his family have found an African grave, and some a bed of coral. Well nigh seventy years have passed over his head, repeated fever has left some traces upon his health, but save that he is a little more gray than when he was a pastor in New-York city, his general appearance, movements and voice are unchanged. He is good for many years to the Church, and we submit whether they ought not to be spent either in Africa, or the recovered field of labor in our own South."

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Dr. Huntington in his last Episcopal column in the *Boston Traveler*, argues for the apostolic succession, confirmation and other peculiarities of his present church. He says: "By the 'apostolic succession' we mean the uninterrupted consecration of bishops by bishops, since the day of Pentecost. The ordaining of subordinates was accompanied with the laying on of the hands of Presbyters, as witnesses to a conveyance, but not as conveyers, having no property of their own to convey. The ordaining power and the right to confirm are the two and only two distinctive, exclusive functions of a bishop in the Church of God. In all other respects a presbyter, priest, or elder, discharges all the offices of the Christian ministry, these two excepted."

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Acknowledgment.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through your columns to tender cordial thanks to the members of the Presbyterian church of Ebensburg, Pa., and other kind friends of the town, for many valuable gifts, which have added much to the comfort of their pastor's family. May an abundance of blessings, both temporal and spiritual, reward them for their kindness

T. M. WILSON.

Board of Publication.

The General Assembly has appointed the *First Sabbath in May* as the time for an annual and simultaneous collection to be taken in all the churches, for the Colportage Fund of the Board of Publication. It also recommended that when the annual collection in any church *could not* be taken up on that day, it should be taken *as soon thereafter as possible*.

As the day specified is now again near at hand, the Board reminds the pastors of the fact, and earnestly solicits their coöperation in the plan of the Assembly. In order to aid them in making such statements as may draw forth the sympathies and contributions of their people toward this cause, the following facts are furnished in regard to the work of Colportage, as it has been carried forward during the past year.

The number of commissioned colporteurs in the service of the Board during the year has been one hundred and twenty-six. But besides these, a large number of persons—chaplains, officers, hospital nurses, and others—have aided largely in distributing the publications of the Board. Every offer of aid from any person well recommended to the Board has been gratefully accepted.

So far as reports have been received from regular colporteurs, they show that 7,383 days of work have been performed; 53,706 volumes have been sold; 84,989 volumes and 2,669,713 pages of tracts gratuitously distributed. The colporteurs report 311,241 houses visited, in a majority of which they have had religious conversation and prayer. Large numbers of soldiers, sailors, prisoners, freedmen, and others, have been reached, who are not comprehended in these reports.

In addition to the above, the Executive Committee has granted donations amounting to 24,688 volumes, and 882,653 pages of tracts to institutions, and classes of persons, in various localities, where such gifts were needed, and promised to be productive of good.

The colporteurs of the Board have labored in nearly all the States now accessible to them, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in several of the British Provinces. Large numbers of Presbyterian churches have been supplied with a sound religious literature. Many waste places have been traversed, where the scattered sheep of the flock, living without sanctuary privileges, have been strengthened by religious conversation, and by a supply of good books. Large numbers of wholly irreligious persons and families have received expostulations, entreaties, and invitations to come to Christ for salvation. In every family visited, a least a few pages of tracts, and in very many, one or more religious volumes have been left. And the Divine Spirit has accompanied the colporteurs in their work, and in many instances given tokens of his approbation, by using the truth thus imparted, as his instrument to bring souls to embrace the precious offers of the Gospel.

Personal.

Abraham Lincoln—the sixteenth President of the United States—was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Harden County, Kentucky. His family were originally Quakers, and can be traced back only two generations. His early life was spent in poverty and toil In 1816 his father's family removed to Indiana, and in 1828 to Illinois. In his 19th year he made a trip to New Orleans, as a hired man on a flat-boat, and for some years labored as a farm hand, or as clerk in a store. He had received the simplest rudiments of an English education. In 1832 he was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. In 1833, having been defeated for the State Legislature, he commenced the study of law. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1846 to Congress. In 1854 and again in 1858, he canvassed the State of Illinois in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas—a canvass which resulted in the success of Mr. Douglas. In 1860 he was elected President. The civil war which followed has rendered his administration the most memorable in the history of our country. In 1864 he was reëlected, and his assassination occurred on the fourth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, April 14, and on the very day on which the stars and stripes were restored by Gen. Anderson to their original position, when treason fired the first gun of its mad rebellion.

Andrew Johnson, late Vice President of the United States—who now by the provision of the Constitution, has become President—was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. At the age of four he lost his father; at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, whom he served seven years. While learning his trade he also learned to read, and is emphatically, as was his lamented predecessor, a self-taught man, and of humble origin. In 1824 he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked for nearly two years. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he remained until September, when he removed to Greenville, Tenn. The first office he ever held was that of Alderman of the village. He was reëlected twice, and in 1830 was chosen Mayor. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1837 was defeated, and in 1839 was reëlected. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector, and canvassed the State for the Democratic ticket. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was sent to Congress, where he served until 1853. In that year he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and again in 1855. He was in 1857 chosen United States Senator for the full term ending March 4, 1863. When Nash-

ville was captured by our forces in the Spring of 1862, he was made Military Governor of the State by the President. November, 1864, he was elected Vice President, and succeeded to the Presidency, by the death of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865.

Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and the officer upon whom in case of the death of Mr. Johnson the chief magistracy of the nation would devolve, was born in Franklin, Connecticut, November 22, 1806, and is a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. He is a man of polished and thorough education, and a jurist of ability. He graduated at Brown University, in 1828, and devoted himself to the practice of the law. He was elected a member of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1839, and reëlected in 1840. He was subsequently chosen to the same position in 1846, and served for three years, and again held a seat during the session of 1854, being thrice elected Speaker, and acquiring an excellent reputation as a skilful parliamentarian. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. Senate for the full term of six years, at the expiration of which, in 1861, he was reëlected. It is usual for the Vice President to vacate his seat a few days before the expiration of each session of Congress, that a temporary presiding officer may be chosen to hold over, *ad interim*. Mr. Foster was thus chosen President, *pro tempore*, by a unanimous vote, on the 8th of March last. In case of the death or disability of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives would act as President, until another President should be elected.

Richard Cobden, of whose death we have intelligence by the last foreign arrivals, was one of the truest and noblest friends of freedom the century has produced. No British Statesman has ever won a wider and more sympathetic renown beyond the limits of his own country. Born in 1804, at Dunford, Mr. Cobden rose from the home of a Sussex yeoman, and from the position of a boy in a London warehouse, to a place in the Senate, where he influenced the destiny of nations. Early in life he engaged in the cotton-printing business in Manchester. In 1834 he visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; and in 1835 he came to the United States. The results of his observations were given to the world in two pamphlets which have been extensively read. In 1837 he was unsuccessful in a canvass for a seat in Parliament. In 1841 he was elected a member. In 1838 he commenced the great agitation which ended in the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. This repeal, and the negotiation of the commercial treaty with France, are the two great measures that have rendered illustrious the name of Cobden; but his life was one long struggle in behalf of popular rights. He died from an attack of asthma, on Sunday, April 2.

Literary.

In pursuance of the joint notice of the Secretaries of the respective Boards of Trustees of Jefferson and Washington Colleges, for the first meeting of the Trustees of the united colleges, the following members met at Washington on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, to wit:

William Jeffrey, D.D., Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., John Hays, Esq., John Stockton, D.D., Robert Sherrard, Jr., Esq., James I. Brownson, D.D., William McDaniel, Esq., James Sloan, D.D., William McKennan, Esq., Rev. J. R. Johnson, Rev. Wm. F. Hamilton, John H. Ewing, Esq., Rev. Robert Herron, John E. Bell, Esq., John Eagleson, D.D., James McCullough, Esq., Colin M. Reed, Esq., Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., James Alexander, D.D., and A. W. Acheson, Esq.

The oath of office was administered to each of the said Trustees by John Grayson, Jr., Esq. Prayer was then offered by Dr. John Stockton. For the purpose of organization, Dr. Jeffrey was elected President, and John E. Bell, Esq., was elected Secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of the thirty-first Trustee; whereupon C. C. Beatty, D.D., LL.D., was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Sherrard presented to the Board the donation by Dr. Beatty of fifty thousand dollars, and thereupon, upon the report of Messrs. Brownson, Herron, and Pershing, a committee appointed for the purpose, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, at the first meeting, and immediately following their organization under the charter from the State of Pennsylvania consolidating the colleges of Jefferson and Washington, hereby record the fulfilment of the pledge of fifty thousand dollars, upon the condition of the union of the said colleges, made by Dr. Beatty to the Boards of the same in October, 1863. In accepting this munificent donation, the Board deems it due alike to themselves and the institution now under their charge, as well as to the friends and patrons of education, to express their thanks to the generous donor, and their desire and prayer that he may receive a large reward in the blessings of God, and that for generations to come his opportune benefaction may be productive of the most valuable results.

James King, M.D., and the Rev. J. R. Hughes, having, for special reasons, declined accepting the office of Trustee, the Hon. Daniel Agnew, LL.D. of Beaver County, and the Rev. John McMillin, of Allegheny city, were elected to supply the vacancies thus created.

D. S. Wilson, Esq., was unanimously elected Treasurer. It was further resolved, that the corps of instructors of the old colleges should be continued during the current academic year, and that the present Senior class at Canonsburg should be graduated at that place, and the present Senior class at Washington should be graduated there.

After the appointment of various committees to perfect the organization of the united institution, the Board adjourned to meet at Canonsburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is said that when Thomas Scott, the commentator, published an edition of the Pilgrim's Progress," notes appended, he presented a copy to a pious but ignorant couple in his parish. On calling upon them some time after, he very naturally inquired of them how they liked the book. Their reply was, that they were very much delighted with it, and understood it all perfectly, *except the notes*.

The *Missionary Herald*, for April, illustrating the progress of events in India, says: "A Parsee has given £6500 for a College at Sura; another Parsee, £5000 to send five Indians home to study for university degrees, with a view to the India bar; a Hindu has given £20,000 to establish a library in the University of Bombay; and a Mussulman has left £25,000 to found a high school in that city."

The native princes of India, according to *The Hindoo Patriot*, make English literature a study. The young Rajah of Bhurtpore speaks English well; the Maharajah of Jeypore learned the language when a boy, and several members of the Court speak it; whilst of the Rajah of Khotree, it is said that his knowledge of English was acquired by private study. His library comprises Hume and Smollett, Gibbon and Mill, and other authors on India; and from the manner in which he converses of Henry VIII., and the causes of the Reformation, of Queen Elizabeth and her policy, it is evident he does not allow his books to moulder on his shelves. He subscribes to several English newspapers, and says that his chief study is Political Economy.

Presbyterial.

The PRESBYTERY OF DUBUQUE will meet at Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, on the last Thursday of April, 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Commissioners' Fund is expected from all the churches. W. P. CARSON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF TOLEDO stands adjourned to meet at Vinton, Benton County, on the last Friday of April, at 7 o'clock P. M.
LUTHER DODD, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF RICHLAND stands adjourned to meet at Mt. Vernon, on the First Tuesday (2d day) of May, at 7 o'clock P. M.
JAMES ROWLAND, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF BUREAU will meet at Geneseo, on the Second Tuesday (9th) of May, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
S. T. WILSON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF MAUMEE will hold its next stated meeting in the Union church, on the Fourth Thursday of April, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
B. W. SLAGLE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF OHIO will meet at East Liberty, on the Fourth Tuesday of April (25th) at 3½ o'clock P. M.
W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON will meet, D. V., in the church of Pleasant Valley on the Fourth Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT HAYS, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ZANESVILLE will meet in Duncan's Falls, on the Fourth Tuesday (25th) of April, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. M. F., Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF SANGAMON will meet at Williamsville, on Friday, April 21st, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.
G. W. F. BIRCH, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet at Kirkwood, on the Fourth Tuesday of April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Current News.

The War.—Ever since the surrender of Lee and his army, the country has been momentarily expecting intelligence of the capitulation of Gen. Johnston to the vastly superior forces of Gen. Sherman. Surprise, indeed, began to be felt that this apparently inevitable consummation was so long delayed; and when on Saturday, April 22, the surrender was prematurely telegraphed, it was everywhere accepted as an indubitable fact.

On Monday morning, however, April 24th, the public were astounded and pained by the tidings that Sherman had granted an armistice to Johnston, an agreement which, under the circumstances, was as humiliating as it was unexpected. By the terms of this agreement, dated April 18, near Durham's station, N. C., a cessation of hostilities was conceded; the Confederate armies to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property, subject to the future disposal of Congress: the several State governments to be recognized by the United States, the legitimacy of conflicting Governments to be submitted to the Supreme Court; the people of the States to be guaranteed their personal, political, and property rights; the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war; a general amnesty upon the resumption of peaceful pursuits. Authority to fulfil these terms to be obtained promptly by each commander; and forty-eight hours' notice to be given before resuming hostilities.

It will be seen at a glance that these stipulations conceded terms which President Lincoln had uniformly rejected; that it was an assumption of powers not possessed by Gen. Sherman; that it reëstablished the rebel State governments, overthrown at such an expense of blood and treasure, at the same time supplying them with arms and munitions of war; that it reëstablished slavery; that it legitimated the rebel State debts; that it put in dispute the existence of several loyal State governments; and that it relieved all rebels, of every degree, from all pains and penalties for even the blackest and most atrocious of their crimes. The rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the conference at which this so-called "basis of peace" was patched up.

A still darker feature of the case is presented in the fact that Gen. Sherman recalled Gen. Stoneman from Salisbury, thus opening the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the gold of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

At a Cabinet meeting held at 8 P. M., Friday, April 21, the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and to observe the instructions given by President Lincoln to Gen. Grant, which were that he was "not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question." "Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage." After the Cabinet meeting, Gen. Grant started for North Carolina, to direct operations against Johnston's army. He arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded southward on the steamer *Alhambra*.

A rumor was in circulation in New Orleans, April 18, that Davis had crossed the Mississippi at Thinker Bend, on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of our forces. The report requires confirmation.

The capture of Mobile, with all its remaining defences, was announced last week. In connection with this important event, the great cavalry raid of Gen. Wilson from Eastport, Miss., to Mobile, should not be passed over without notice. Leaving Eastport, March 20, his first serious encounter with the enemy was about 35 miles north of Selma on the 31st. Dividing his force, he sent one column, 4,000 strong, directly toward Selma. This body was met by Wirt Adams, and pressed back by the vigorous resistance of the rebels. Wilson's remaining column was then launched against the enemy's flank, compelling a precipitate retreat 16 miles to Plantersville. Reinforced here by Forrest and Roddy, the rebels hazarded another fight, and were again worsted, falling back to Selma. This place was taken April 2, with several hundred prisoners and 23 guns. Montgomery followed, which was captured on the 5th. Included in these captures are reported immense military stores, arsenals, naval works, manufactories, and millions of dollars' worth of cotton, which were destroyed.

Some four days after the capture of Montgomery, Gen. Canby's Signal Corps discovered a little flag fluttering in the air across the bay, five miles below Mobile. Turning their telescopes, they found it "called" them. Responding to the call, they soon gathered from its cabalistic gyrations that "Gen. Wilson has flanked Mobile, and it is being evacuated." The raiders had safely reached the shores of the Gulf, in time to coöperate in compelling the surrender of Mobile.

Spanish Fort, with 522 prisoners and 46 guns, surrendered at 1 A. M., April 9; Blakely was taken the same day, with some 2,500 prisoners; and the city of Mobile was formally surrendered April 12. Some 300 guns and 1,200 prisoners, with a large amount of ammunition and supplies, were included. Five rebel gunboats, and the bulk of the rebel army, escaped up the river. The gunboats must ultimately fall into our hands or be destroyed.

General.—The funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, at Washington, on Wednesday, April 19th, and the simultaneous observance of religious services, suitable to the occasion, in the churches of the various cities and villages of the land, with the arrangements made for the conveyance of the honored remains from Washington to their last resting place in Illinois, have occupied to a large extent the public mind, and the details have filled a large space in the public press. The funeral ceremonies at Washington were the most impressive ever witnessed in the national capital.

As early as 8 A. M. people began to throng the Avenue, and by 11 o'clock thousands were assembled in the vicinity of the Departments and the Executive mansion. The arrangements of the committee were carried out with greater accuracy than is usual on such occasions, and a strong guard of cavalry kept open a space for the formation of the procession, though many Societies had to wait on the side streets for hours.

About 11 o'clock the various distinguished bodies and committees began to arrive, and were assigned to their respective places. The grand East Room of the Executive mansion had been appropriately draped with the emblems of woe. All glitter and gay color had thus been concealed. The coffin was richly ornamented with silver, and white japonicas and roses shed their perfume over the dead. The lid of the coffin was drawn back to show the face and bosom. So skilfully had the embalmers performed their task, that death had changed no line of his grave, yet genial features.

The religious services began at noon with the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, followed with prayer by Bishop Simpson, Methodist. Rev. Dr. Gurley delivered the funeral address, an extract from which will be found in another column, and the closing prayer was by Rev. Dr. Grey, Baptist. The coffin was conveyed to the hearse, and the procession was soon formed. It was of great length, sweeping the entire width of the avenue from curb to curb. Three hours were consumed in the passing. Every State in the Union, and every American city, were represented. The carriages were driven two abreast. Not less than 5,000 officers, bronzed and noble-looking men, marched abreast with the cortege. About the same number of Government clerks were in rank. The procession was eminently a representative one. All classes, localities, and trades were out. The colored population made an imposing display, marching forty abreast. Above 4,000 of them were in line. Some thirty bands were distributed along the line, playing a variety of solemn marches. But our limits preclude a full description of undoubtedly the grandest procession ever witnessed on the American continent. The corpse was borne to the capitol, and deposited beneath the splendid dome, to await its transportation to its last resting place in Illinois.

On Friday, April 21, at 8 A. M., the honored remains were removed from the Capitol, and reached Baltimore at 10 A. M.; left at 3 P. M., and arrived at Harrisburg at 8 P. M.; left at noon, Saturday, and arrived at Philadelphia at 6 P. M.; left at 4 A. M., Monday, and reached New-York at 10 A. M.; left at 4 P., Tuesday, and arrived at Albany at 11 P. M. The remainder of the route will be through Buffalo, 27th; Cleveland, 28th; Columbus, 29th; Indianapolis, 30th; Chicago, May 1st; to Springfield, May 3. Gov. Curtin, and a large and imposing escort, received the remains at the Pennsylvania State line, and attended them throughout their passage through the State. Everywhere they were received with demonstrations of affection and respect. And in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, business was generally suspended in the cities and principal towns throughout the State.

Neither Booth, nor the man who attempted the assassination of Mr. Seward, have been arrested; though certain suspected accomplices have been placed in confinement.

Foreign.—The difficulty between the United States and Portugal has been amicably settled. The Governor of the Belom Fort has been dismissed, and the Fort has saluted the American flag with twenty-one guns.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., another debate took place on the subject of the Canadian defences. Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence with the Canadian Government relative to the proposed defences of Canada and the share of the total cost to be respectively borne by Canada and the Imperial Government. He deprecated the project of erecting fortifications in Canada, which would only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada the battle-ground, whereas the real defence of Canada was to attack America elsewhere. Sir J. D. Hay urged the impolicy of the proposed fortifications, which would be cut off by an invading force. He advocated the fortification of Halifax, and the construction of the intercolonial railway, by means of which a body of troops could be thrown on the flank of any invading force. After a long discussion, in which a great diversity of views was presented, the debate terminated by the withdrawal of Lord Elcho's motion.

A question was put whether eminent political individuals in the United States had given encouragement to the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. Layard replied that a Colonel in the U. S. Army had attended a Fenian meeting, and the Attorney-General of Louisiana had presided; but that Mr. Seward, on being asked for explanations, had said that the Colonel had not received leave of absence for the sake of attending the meeting, and that the Attorney-General was responsible to his own State.

The question of the Duchies had been before the Federal Diet at Frankfort. Austria and Prussia were requested to cede Holstein to the Prince of Augustenburg. Austria expressed her willingness to do so; but Prussia insisted upon a previous investigation of her own claims to the Duchies, and declined acceding to the wishes of the Diet.

The prevailing plague in Russia had again attracted attention in the British Parliament, and Sir George Grey stated that Government was taking precautionary steps in the matter to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, dated Berlin, April 6, says: "The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is 10,000, and of deaths 3,000. [illegible] cases a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismailoff Barracks are converted into an hospital. Precautionary measures are taken in Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring class are inspected by the police. It is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles, and pestilential bubo."

Dr. Charles Murchison, physician to the London Fever Hospital, expresses, in a letter to the *Times*, his opinion that the malady is "relapsing fever," which, under different designations, has been well known in Britain and Ireland for nearly two centuries, which constituted a great part of the Irish epidemic of 1847, and which about the same time was very prevalent in various parts of Germany. The mortality from relapsing fever is not great, only three per cent., but Dr. Murchison shows that all epidemics of such fevers have co-existed with typhus, in which the mortality is twenty per cent. The public, he says, need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it is here already, and has for the last three years been very prevalent among the poor of London.

Lord Napier reports from Berlin, on the 5th inst., that an unknown disorder had appeared along the valley of the Vistula, but the Prussian Government were not aware that it came from St. Petersburg. The London *Times* suggests that competent medical officers be sent from England to study the disease. A Paris letter says that several medical students who went from France to investigate the epidemic had fallen victims to it. The British Government having telegraphed to its officials in Russia for information relative to the epidemic in that country, the Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in a telegram dated the 5th instant, says: "The fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever, also the remittent or bilious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago."

It is stated that Count Walewski's life had been in real danger, and at last accounts he continued seriously indisposed.

Local Intelligence.

Cheap Literature.—The low rate at which Messrs Beadle & Co., New-York, supply their numerous publications—ten cents a volume—is a marvel in these days of high prices. Many of their Biographies are truly valuable. A copy of the amended Tax Law, passed March 3, 1865, will be found convenient. The New House that Jack Built, is a patriotic version of the old story, well suited to the times. For sale by Henry Miner, Fifth Street.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.—The total proceeds of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, held in the early part of the Summer of 1864, are now

announced to have been	$322,217.98
Total money contributions	202,156.00
Of this sum Venango County sent	18,555.78
Lawrence County	8,144.16
All other counties of Western Penna.	13,761.14
Places outside the limits of West Pa.	4,719.00

The only considerable contribution from any locality outside of Western Pennsylvania, was that of Chicago.

Pittsburgh may be justly proud of the result of the Fair, for relatively to the population involved, and the restricted area from which the resources of the Fair were derived, it places her far in the lead of all patriotic cities of the Union which have made similar efforts. Taking the census of 1860 as the basis for calculation, and including the population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Manchester, Lawrenceville, Birmingham, and the other boroughs, the net proceeds show an average of $3.47 for every man, woman, and child.

The annexed table is given as an interesting matter of record:

	Net proceeds of Fairs.	Average to population.
St. Louis	$554,591.00	$3.44
New-York	1,184,000.00	1.47
Brooklyn	400,000.00	1.50
Philadelphia	1,035,378.00	1.83
Cleveland	78,551.88	1.81
Cincinnati	235,405.35	1.46
Pittsburgh	322,217.98	3.47

"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood, disconsolate."

No wonder; she had used her last bottle of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, and the article was scarce on account of the immense demand for it.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of the establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Business Matters.

A strong evidence of the stability of our Government is found in the fact that though its head has been murdered, there has been no financial panic, and no appreciable depreciation of the Government securities. Such an event occurring in any Government of Europe, would have been followed by fearful commercial revulsions.

During the week, Gold has ranged, in New-York, from 144 to 150. Gold is kept firm by the demand from exchange dealers. Within ten days about eighteen million dollars will be thrown upon the market by the payment of the May coupons, which may be expected to close the market and lower the quotations. In Pittsburgh there have been no purchaser, of any account, for speculative purposes. The price has during the same time been, in this city, from 130 to 135. The condition of the money market is comparatively easy—money plenty and rates of discount moderate.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week, was $2,707,080, making the total amount now in circulation $110,961,800. Of this aggregate the largest proportion has been of notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars, although some of the banks with large capitals have been furnished with five hundred dollar and one thousand dollar bills. Very few banks have as yet been furnished with the one and two dollar notes.

In Dry Goods there has been an increased activity, while the prices of the plainer fabrics have advanced a little owing to the demands of the season. But this advance is not likely to continue long, since it is now generally supposed that there are between three and four millions of bales of cotton stowed away in different parts of the South, which will be gradually brought into market. Some 80,000 bales have been captured in the city of Mobile.

Owing to the excitement caused by the death of the President, the general business of the country has been less active than usual.

Our Pittsburgh retail markets still keep up prices. Fresh Butter commands 60 cts. per lb.; Eggs, 20 cts. per dozen; Beef, 25 cts. per lb.; Veal, 20c.; Mutton, 20c. The few vegetables brought in are held at extravagant prices.

Pittsburgh Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.]

Wholesale rates—Retail prices averaging 25 per cent. higher.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

APPLES—Green, $2.50 ℔ bbl.
BACON—In fair demand, and prices unchanged. Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 18c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 20c.
BEANS—$2.40 per bush.
CHEESE—Sales of W. R. at 22c. ℔ lb. Hamburg, 23c. Goshen, 24c.
CIDER—$12.00 ℔ bbl.
EGGS—20c. per doz.
FLOUR—Prices are unchanged. We quote at $9.00@9.25 for Extra Family.
GRAIN—Wheat: $1.60 for Red, and 1.70 for White. Barley, 1.10. Oats, 75c. Corn, 95c.
GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a fair demand for local purposes. Coffee: Good Rio, 33@34c. Sugar: Cuba, 14@15c.; Porto Rico, 15@16½c.; Crushed, Pulverized and Granulated, 20@20½c. Molasses, $1.20@1.25. Syrups, 95c.@1.00.
HAY—$30.00@per ton.
LARD—19c. ℔ lb.
MILL FEED—Middlings, $2.40 ℔ 100 lbs.
OIL—No. 1 Lard, $1.95@2.00 per gallon. Refined Petroleum, 52@72c. Crude, 20@22c., and 25@27c., including packages.
POTATOES—Peach Blows, $3.00 per bbl; Buckeyes, 4.00.
RICE—14c. ℔ lb.
SALT—$3.00 ℔ bbl.
SEEDS—Clover, $16.00@17.00. Flaxseed, $2.00. Timothy, $5.50.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, DAVID R. P. RODDY, Esq., to Miss MARTHA ELLEN, daughter of George Sipes, Esq., all of Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

In McKeesport, Pa., April 5th, by Rev. B. F. Wilson, Mr. J. T. TAWNEY to Miss L. M. COOK, both of M'Keesport.

March 7th, by Rev. J. B. Reed, Mr. W. C. RALEIGH to Miss EMMA J. BERRY, all of Parkersburg, West Va. April 10th, at the parsonage, Mr. JESSE MORGARIDGE to Miss ANNIE FISH, all of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Thursday, April 6th, by Rev. J. M. Barnett, Mr. ROBERT P. BROWN, of Madison, to Miss ANNA JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hunter, Jr., Mt. Pleasant Tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

April 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Caldwell, Mr. HENRY HOFFMAN to Miss MARGARET HARMON, near Ligertyville, Iowa.

Near Miamiville, Ohio, March 9th, by Rev. W. Morris Grimes, Chaplain U. S. A., Mr. HENRY MAGNER, of Wyandot Co., Ohio, to Mrs. MARGARET L. C. THOMPSON. On the evening of April 2d, at M'Connellsville, O., ELIAS BROWNING, Esq., to Mrs. RACHEL RICHARDSON.

Obituary.

DIED—On the 15th inst., in Ridott, Stephenson County, Ill., Mrs. ELEANORA M., wife of Mr. James Taggart, in the 44th year of her age.

DIED—At Murraysville, Pa., April 17th, 1865, Miss MARGARET WILLIAMSON, in the 74th year of her age.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 150 acres, with a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other improvements, situated at the mouth of Loyalhanna Creek, in Loyalhanna Township, opposite Saltsburg. For particulars, address WM. STEWART, Saltsburg, Indiana County, Pa.
au26-y ARCH'D AND WM. STEWART.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY.

Summer Session opens WEDNESDAY, MAY 3. Instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Music, Drawing, and Painting. Located in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Persons desiring admission will please apply soon. Terms, $100 per session.
Address J. WALKER PATTERSON, A. B.,
ap29-tf Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

BLAKE'S PLATE LAMP CHIMNEY.

We confidently recommend this article as one which, for common use, will give far better satisfaction than the common all-glass Chimney. In the long run (and oftentimes in the short run,) it is cheaper than the latter at one cent each. To dealers at a distance, disposed to try a few of our chimneys with a view to introduce them, we will deduct from our regular wholesale prices, $1.28 a dozen on the first lot they may order; in other words, will furnish as specimen lot, one dozen chimneys, assorted, (equal number of each style,) with burner and extras belonging to each chimney—also, samples colored glass and Billets—for $8.10; half dozen, $4.50. The amount deducted will, in many cases, more than cover the expense of carriage by express. The same offer is, for the present, extended to all. Any family using a number of lamps, can in no one point more effectually consult economy and convenience, than by procuring at once a half dozen of these Lamp Chimneys.
** Orders must enclose the money.

E. S. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 3 St. Clair Street,
Second door from Bridge,] PITTSBURGH, PA.
jan11 a

DECKER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS:—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and smoothness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy, and delicacy, that, until now, have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.
Yours, &c., E. HEIMBURGER,
Professor of the Piano Forte.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh,
Are sole Agents for Decker's Pianos. Also, for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Cabinet Organs and Melodeons.
dec21-a

J. G. CARTER .... R. H. CARTER

AMERICAN STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Office......*No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Works......*Manor Street, South Pittsburgh.*

J. G. CARTER & BRO.,
Glass Stainers and Metallic Sash Manufacturers,

Having erected the most complete and extensive apparatus for the manufacture of Ornamental Window Glass, are prepared to furnish every variety for Churches, Steamboats, Office Windows, Side-Lights, Transoms, Vestibule Doors, &c., in a superior style, on most reasonable terms. All the varieties can be furnished of any size up to 32 by 72 inches.
Books of prices, colored designs and specimens sent free of charge, on application.
Orders from all parts of the country will receive prompt attention. ap29a

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't. | ALLEN DUNN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depository,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE,
U. S. Subscription Agent
FOR THE
7-30 LOAN.

PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1865.

Gold Bonds and Gold!!

U. S. 7-30's for sale in sums to suit purchasers, at GOVERNMENT RATES. The FULL COMMISSION PAID TO ALL BANKS, BANKERS, and DEALERS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Exchange on New-York and Philadelphia for sale at par.
Gold and Gold Coupons bought at highest market rate.
All Banking Business transacted on liberal terms.
Discounts daily at 12 noon.

ALLEN DUNN, Cashier.
ap26 x

NEW BOOKS.

Lange's Commentary. Vol. I. Matthew	$5.00
Stier's Words of Jesus. Vol. I., Amer. Edition	3.50
Neander's Planting and Training of the Church	4.00
The Book of Common Prayer, amended for, and in agreement with, the Directory for Public Worship of the Presbyterian Church	2.00
Spurgeon's Sermons. Vol. VIII	1.50
The Thinking Bayonet. By author of "Color Guard,"	1.75
Parson and People; or, Incidents in the every day life of a Clergyman	1.25
Vambery's Travels in Central Asia	3.75
Merivale's History of the Romans. Vol. VII	2.50
The Parables of our Lord. By Rev. Wm. Arnot	2.50
From Dawn to Dark in Italy. A Tale of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century	2.00
Social Statics. By Herbert Spencer	2.00
First Principles of Philosophy. By Herbert Spencer,	2.00
Illustrations of Progress. do.	2.00
Moral, Political and Esthetic Essays. do.	2.00
Education do.	1.25
Derrick and Drill. By author of "Ten Acres Enough,"	1.50
Husbands and Homes. By Marion Harland	1.75

** Any book sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of published price.

We are constantly receiving from the best Publishing Houses, all the new

Sabbath School Books.

Superintendents and Buying Committees are invited to examine our stock of Sunday School Literature and Requisites, which are sold at the lowest Publishers' prices.
Liberal Discounts allowed. Catalogues furnished on application.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
ap26- 93 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

A NEW NOVEL BY MARION HARLAND.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

A New Novel by Marion Harland,

THE MOST POPULAR NOVELIST IN AMERICA,
Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," "Miriam," and "Husks."

HUSBANDS AND HOMES.

1 VOL., 12MO. PRICE $1.75.

The hundreds of thousands of readers of "Alone," "Hidden Path," and "Moss Side," will gladly welcome a new book from the pen of this gifted author.
The Boston *Evening Gazette* said of Alone:
"High as has been the reputation acquired by the many authoresses of our country, we shall be mistaken if the writer of "Alone" and of the "Hidden Path," does not take are long place and precedence. There is an originality in her thinking which strikes one with peculiar force, and he finds himself unconsciously recurring to what has had such a powerful effect on him. She is emphatically an authoress not to be forgotten."
ANNA CORA RITCHIE says:
"The Hidden Path" is a work that North or South, East or West, may point to with the finger of honest pride, and may our daughter sends this message to the world, pours this balm into the wounded hearts, traces for wavering, erring feet this 'Hidden Path,' which leads to the great goal of eternal peace."

New Editions also ready of Marion Harland's works:

ALONE. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
HIDDEN PATH. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
MOSS SIDE. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
NEMESIS. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
MIRIAM. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
HUSKS. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY, New-York.
ap19-2t

HAPPY VOICES.

NEW HYMNS AND TUNES
WITH
Many Popular and Sterling Old Ones,
FOR THE
HOME CIRCLE AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

This book has been prepared with the utmost care, and is believed to be one of unsurpassed excellence.
The tunes are such as children love to sing. More than half of them have the charm of novelty and freshness; and the others are old and endeared favorites.
The hymns are adapted to all occasions, and are of unusual variety and excellence.
The aim has been, not only to delight the young, but to do them good—to win and guide them to their best Friend, and cheer them in his service, and draw out warm hearts and happy voices in his worship.
The volume contains 21 Hymns and 160 Tunes; 176 pp. square 16mo. $35 per Hundred, in Board Covers. $30 per Hundred in Stiff Paper Covers.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
A friend writes us:
"More than half the *Tunes* are entirely new and uncommonly fresh and varied. Some have a very graceful and flowing melody, others a stirring power, and others a rich and original harmony, without being too difficult. Quite a number of the choicest of our old favorites are here reproduced; and among them some gems that are found here and there only occasionally in the various other collections. Of the *Hymns*, on a careful examination, I find marvellously little trash, but a great variety, and much to gratify correct taste and Christian sentiment. The page is somewhat larger than that of the usual Sabbath School tune-books, and as the type is clear and uniform, and the paper good, it makes a very pleasant impression on the eye.
"The binding is uncommonly good, that in stiff paper covers with cloth back especially, and the book lies open on the desk or piano at any page—a great convenience. We have introduced it already in our Sabbath School, and are sure it will be a great success there, as it is in our family, and must be, we believe, everywhere."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
150 Nassau Street, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA:
929 Chestnut Street.
H. N. THISSELL, District Secretary.
ap19-3t

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Third National Bank OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley,
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan,
THE POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE,
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
CONVERTIBLE INTO
U. S. Five-Twenty Six Per Cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.
Liberal Commission Allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
feb8-c

FOURTH STREET
CARPETS.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM. W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

We have marked down all our present STOCK,
Regardless of Cost,
to correspond to the LOWEST POINT OF GOLD, being in most instances upwards of
Fifty per Cent. under the Prices of Last Season.
As we are daily receiving Goods invoiced ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF GOLD at date of shipment, we will afford to our customers the
FULL BENEFIT
OF
Every Decline in the Market.
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
No. 87 Fourth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap5 c
CARPET STORE.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT.

Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent.	per	day	on	a	$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	"		$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	"	$1,000	"
$1	"	"	"	"	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on [illegible] the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section [illegible] country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan [illegible] National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers thr[illegible] out the country have generally agreed to receive sub[illegible] tions at par. Subscribers will select their own agent [illegible] whom they have confidence, and who only are to be re[illegible] sible for the delivery of the notes for which they re[illegible] orders.

JAY COOKE[illegible]
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.
feb15-c

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT
The New Firm
OF
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH STREET.

NEW SILKS AND POPLINS;
NEW SHAWLS AND VALENCIAS;
NEW CHINTZES AND POPLINETTES;
NEW TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Goods are at the lowest figure, having been bought since the decline in prices.

HOOP SKIRT (Duplex);
BALMORALS—New Styles.

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
nov23 a

FAIRMAN & SAMPSON,
Undertakers[illegible]

All orders left at No. 196, corner of Seventh and S[illegible] field streets, Pittsburgh, or at Harper & Co.'s Livery S[illegible] No. 133 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, will be pro[illegible] attended to. Rooms open day and night. nov2[illegible]

FOR SALE.—PENN STREET RE[illegible]DENCE, with two lots of ground; Small dwelli[illegible] Chestnut Street, $1,000; Valuable Third Street property, near Wood street; Large residence in Birmingham; Smithfield Street property; Five brick houses, and lots, on Carson Street; Three acres of ground and new dwelling houses to be finished April 1st, situate in Beaver; Other property in various locations. Persons wishing to purchase dwelling houses, farms or suburban residences, are invited to call at our office, 51 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
aug5-a S. CUTHBERT & SONS.

STYLE, BEAUTY AND FASHION
ALL COMBINED IN ONE, AT THE
Pittsburgh
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
No. 73 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

We are now manufacturing all the newest designs and patterns of LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS, made from superior fabrics adapted to the purpose. As each novelty appears in New-York, it will be at once exhibited in our establishment, together with many original and stylish designs of our own. Our stock will be kept complete and full up to the first of August, at which time we will introduce our Fall and Winter Styles.
P. S.—Our Stock is fresh each morning, everything being manufactured on the premises.

M. J. SPENCE.
dec7-a

People's National Bank OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000,
With Privilege of $2,000,000.
BANKING HOUSE, COR. WOOD AND FIRST STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its banking House, corner of Wood and First Streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms.
Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, CASHIER.
J. C. M'PHERSON, TELLER.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.
ap19-o

THE BEST PIANOS ARE CHICKERING & SONS.

Opinion of C. BASSINI, of New-York, the greatest teacher of singing in the United States:
"I have the Chickering & Sons' Pianos, not for their other brilliant and beautiful qualities, but for their *perfect purity of tone*, that being the most essential element in an instrument for vocal accompaniments. As a matter of course, that same excellence must also make your pianos of equal value to solo performers, as it confers that beautiful singing quality so important for the expressive rendering of an air.
"(Signed) CARLO BASSINI."

Every instrument warranted for five years.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
aug3-a Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons.

THE GENESEO NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. BASSINI .... President.
JOHN ZUNDEL .... Principal.

This Institution will commence its Seventh Annual Term JULY 5TH, 1865, and continue eight weeks. For Circulars, stating Course of Study, Terms, &c., &c., address
JOHN ZUNDEL,
ap5-10t Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.

Teachers, Students, and others, who desire a healthy and profitable employment, are wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as Agents for the beautiful Engraving, "THE CHILD'S PRAYER."
For particulars, address WM. J. CLARK,
ap19 tf No. 93 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREATEST THING OF THE TIMES.—BOWEN'S PRIZE ENVELOPES.—Agents wanted everywhere. Premium Watches given to Agents. On receipt of $15 we will mail, post-paid, 100 Envelopes, and a splendid Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch as a premium to the agent. A single Envelope sent, with circular and full particulars, on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. BOWEN & CO., P. O. Box 4,270, 36 Beekman St., N. Y. ap5 4t

NEW STOCK OF Dry Goods and Carpets.

THOMPSON & GROETZINGER,
No. 116 Federal St., Allegheny City,
Are now opening
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS;
DRESS GOODS—every description;
DOMESTIC GOODS—full assortment.
—ALSO—
Best quality Three-Ply and Two-Ply INGRAIN CARPETS; Best quality of VELVET; Best quality of AMERICAN and ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
To their stock of CARPETS they would call especial attention, as they have been purchased since the recent decline in Gold, and they are enabled to sell them at reduced rates. ap5-a

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. SILL, NO. 2[illegible] PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

QUEENSWARE, CHINA AND GLASS.

RICHARD E. BREED,
No. 100 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
IMPORTER.

A full and varied stock of the above articles, together with BRITTANIA and SILVER PLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY, TRAYS, &c.
☞ Prices and terms same as in the Eastern cities.
ap14-aeow

CHARLES C. ALGEO
Dealer in
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE
NO. 22 FIFTH STREET,
dec21-aeow PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHOICE TEAS, &C.

Oolong, Chulan, Japan and Green Teas.
Extra Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffees.
New-Orleans, Cuba, Maple and Refined Sugars.
N. O. Molasses and Extra Honey Syrup.
Bun, Seedless and Layer Raisins.
Zante Currants and German Cherries.
German and Extra Turkey Prunes.
Preserved Lemon, Orange, and Citron.
Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, and Huckleberries.
Green Corn, Vermicelli, and Maccaroni.
Pearl Sago, Farina, and Tapioca.
Pearl, Pure and Silver Gloss Starch.
Flavoring Extracts in variety.
Fine and Extra Liverpool Salt.
Palm, German, Oleine and Toilet Soaps.
Pure Ground Spices, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
114 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(opposite the Custom House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec14-eow-a

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
92 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

Do. SEVEN-THIRTIES;
Do. CERTIFICATES of Indebtedness.
☞ Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.
jan18-a

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
—AT—
J. M. Burchfield's,
No. 72, N. E. Cor. of Fourth and Market Sts.,
Pittsburgh.

IRISH POPLINS—Cheap.
FRENCH POPLINS—Cheap.
FANCY SILKS—Cheap.
BLACK SILKS—Cheap.

MOZAMBIQUES	for 25c.,	sold	at	40c.
Do.	" 31c.,	"		50c.
Do.	" 37c.,	"		63c.
GRENADINES	" 75c.,	"		$1.25.
Do.	" $1.00,	"		$1.50.
CALICOES	" 25c.,	"		40c.
MUSLINS	" 25c.,	"		40c.

All Goods reduced and closing out. Remember the place,

No. 72, N. E. Cor. 4th and Market Sts.
sept10-a

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., President.
BEST SUSTAINED COLLEGE IN THE STATE.

Twenty Teachers. Superb buildings, to which improvements have just been made at a cost of $20,000. Unsurpassed facilities in the Ornamental branches. Thorough and extensive course of study.
$50.00 per term (14 weeks) pays all expenses in the boarding department, except washing and fuel. Next term will commence December 6th. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue. M. SIMPSON, Pres't Trustees.
aug11-a

BEAVER ACADEMY.

English, Classical and Commercial School for Boys.
Next term commences TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.
Send for Circular. Address
F. AGNEW and M. GANTZ,
Associate Principals,
mar15-3m Beaver, Pa.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D.,
SUPERINTENDENT
PROF. A. M. REID, A.M.,
PRINCIPAL.

This School has been in successful operation under the same Superintendence for more than thirty-five years. It is well and favorably known. It was the design of its founders to establish an Institution on Christian principles, whose aim would be to give not only thorough culture to the intellect, but the religion of Christ to the heart. In this aim, God has greatly blessed them. During its entire history the favor of the Holy Spirit has rested upon it.
Steubenville is remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of its situation; and is easy of access from every direction by the Ohio River and Railroads.
A large Gymnasium has recently been added to its educational apparatus.

Terms.

Per Session of Five Months, beginning May or November.

Boarding, Light, &c.	$80.00
Tuition	$ 0 to 20.00
Washing, per dozen	.50

Music, Painting, and Languages, extra.
The charges are as low as the nature of the accommodations afforded will admit.
From these terms a deduction of fifteen per cent is made for the daughters of Clergymen, and for any pupils that are sent by soldiers in the army.
For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Principal.
ap12-tf

CARPETS.

We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN,
A Large Assortment of the Celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES—including
New and Beautiful Designs,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the Lowest Rates to be Found in the Market.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET .... PITTSBURGH.
ap12 c

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

We invite the attention of the public to our stock, to which additions have recently been made of Parlor, Hall, Chamber, Bracket, and Kitchen Lamps, of the latest and best patterns. Also, Chandeliers for churches and residences. BEST CARBON OIL.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
149 LIBERTY STREET, (FOOT OF FIFTH,) PITTSBURGH.
sep2-a

Fireside Reading.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

A Happy Death-Bed.

Little Annie was very sick, and as her friends clustered around her bed-side it was with sorrowful faces and a feeling, at their heart, that she was not long to be with them.

She was lying with closed eyes, but she was not asleep, for occasionally her lips moved, and as her heart broken father stooped over her, she was repeating, in broken accents, that beautiful hymn:

"O! when shall I see Jesus,
And reign with him above?"

Presently she opened her eyes, and for a moment they rested, with a look of undying affection, upon each of her friends. Then she spoke: "Father, Mother, raise me up, that I may look at you once more. Do not weep for me, for I am going home to heaven, and shall be very happy there." Then she turned to her only sister, and after giving her charge of all her playthings and books, she turned again to her mother, made a final disposition of her various childish treasures and possessions, and sank back upon her pillow, saying: "I am—ready—now—sing." We sang one verse of "Around the throne of God in heaven," and then she was gone.

But we have one consolation: Annie was prepared to die, and, little reader, are you? If you are not, I would say to you, "Seek him while he may be found, call upon him while he is near." AUNT EMMA.

Girls, Help your Mother.

"Georgia, come and make some yeast," said Mrs. Gray to her daughter. It was Saturday morning, and there was a great deal to be done; for Mrs. Gray's family was large, and she kept no servant. Georgia made the yeast, and then left the kitchen and went to her chamber to read in a new novel which had been sent her.

"Georgia! Georgia!" said her busy mother several times; but there was no Georgia to be found. She then tried Jane. "Here, Jane, come and see to the fire; my hands are in the dough. I wish you wouldn't all get off out of sight and hearing when there is so much to do. What is Agnes about?"

"Finishing the book-mark," was the reply.

"Go and tell her to put that right away, and sweep the parlor and set it to rights. Find Georgia, and tell her to do up the chamber-work, and do you stay here to help me."

"Yes, mother," was the obedient reply. The girls all obeyed their mother's orders. They never thought of doing otherwise; but they never thought of doing any thing without orders. The whole care of everything rested on their mother now, when she was fifty years of age, feeble and weary, and the mother of three healthy, full-grown daughters, as it did when she was in her prime, with a band of little ones around her. Perhaps the first fault had been her own; perhaps she had not rightly trained her girls; but they were old enough now to amend their mother's mistake. They knew very well how miserable her health was; but they did not seem to realize, as every body else did, that unless she could be quite relieved from care and labor, her life would soon be over. Every day she groaned with weariness, and at night and in the morning her limbs were so stiff that she could hardly bend them.

"Mother, why in the world don't you make the girls do more?" asked her husband almost every day of his life; and as often Mrs. Gray replied, "O, they do a great deal, they are always willing to do all I ask them. They are a great help to me." Just like a mother! She can always be woefully imposed upon. She'll shield her children to the last.

The Gray girls were always willing to do what their mother bade; but they were not always ready.

"Come, Jennie, 'tis almost six o'clock," Mrs. Gray would say.

"Yes, in a minute." In ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes Mrs. Gray would speak again.

"Yes, mother, I'm just going."

But it would sometimes be nearly dark before there would be any actual move, and the father and brothers would be home from their day's work, hungry and of course cross, when they saw that the supper was behindhand. Poor Mrs. Gray was so tired of perpetually repeating directions, and of the effort of causing them to be seasonably and properly carried out, that she often did the work herself, when she felt hardly able to crawl, rather than try to get the girls to do it. O, how thoughtless and unfeeling those daughters were! They quietly allowed the mother to do all that she would; but they ... were rewarded. They loved their mother, and ... they were not really very cruel or wicked girls. ... Could they have had one glance a few months ... forward, how utterly changed would have ... been their conduct! But no one of us can see ... a moment before us.

Suddenly the devoted mother ... was missing from her post in the kitchen. She ... was to be waiter and drudge no more. She died, but had she been cared for and cherished as she should have been, she might have been the companion and comforter of her husband and her children for many happy years. When they saw the tired feet at rest, the worn hands folded, the dim eyes closed at last, self reproach took hold on them and they wept. They felt that they might have kept her. They remembered ...

all their lazy, careless ways, and how worn-out with care and toil they had allowed their mother to become. Every groan they had heard her utter, came back to them, and they were filled with remorse for all they had failed to do. The weeks and months only showed them more and more plainly what they had lost, and how guilty they had been. But it was too late to make atonement. All they could do was to lay the lesson to heart and try to improve by it. This they all did, and they cherished the memory of their dead mother as they had never cherished her.

If any girls who are walking in the ways of the Gray girls will but take warning by their punishment, they may perhaps escape a similar one. There are few agonies more hard to bear than to look on a dead face, more near and dear, and feel that our treatment has hastened the parting hour. God save us all from that!—*Springfield Republican.*

Miscellaneous.

Rain.

But what becomes of the rain? Would that I could answer this question satisfactorily. We all understand the general theory of the aqueous circulation, but the deepest philosophy, and the keenest science are not able to fathom its details, or to comprehend in their fullness the world of wonderful adaptations which the question unfolds. We all know that the drops of rain percolate through the soil, and collect in natural reservoirs formed between the layers of rock, and that these reservoirs supply the springs. The rills from numerous adjacent springs unite to form a brook, which increases as it flows, until it finally becomes the majestic river, rolling silently on its course. Every drop of that water has been an incessant wanderer since the dawn of creation, and it will soon be merged again in the vast ocean, only to begin anew its familiar journey.

If you would gain an idea of the magnitude and extent of this wonderful circulation, you must bring together in imagination all the rivers of the world—the Amazon and the Oronoco, the Nile and the Ganges, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and, adding to these the ten thousands of lesser streams, endeavor to form a conception of the incalculable amount of water which during twenty-four hours they pour into the vast basin of the world, and then remember that during the same period at least four times as much water must have been raised in vapor, and scattered in rain over the surface of the land.

Would you form an idea of the importance of this circulation, you must not limit your appreciations to its economical value, as a great source of power, working the mills and forges of civilized men, and building up vast marts of manufacturing industry, nor must you regard alone its commercial value, bearing as it does on the bosom of the ocean the freights of empires. These applications of power, however important in themselves, are insignificant in extent compared with those mighty agencies which the aqueous circulation is constantly exerting in nature. It has been the great agent of geological changes: here washing away continents, and there building them up; here gullying out the valleys, and there smoothing away inequalities of surface; here dissolving out the particles of metals from the solid rocks, and there collecting them together in beds of useful ores. It has covered the earth with verdure and animal life, by conveying nourishment to the plant and food to the animal. It sustains our own bodies, for it is a portion of this very circulation which ebbs and flows in our veins, and whose pulsations beat out the moments of our lives: and could I bring together in one picture the infinite number of beneficent ends which it has been made by Providence to subserve, I am sure that you would agree with me that there is not in nature stronger evidence of design than in the adaptations of this simple and familiar liquid.—*Professor Cooke.*

The London Fog.

The reduction of the income tax, Parliamentary reform, the repeal of the malt tax, the purification of the Thames, and the relief of destitution, are all measures more or less earnestly desired in divers quarters. But if on Saturday evening any candidate had started for a metropolitan constituency with an effective bill in his pocket for the abolition of the institution known as the London fog, he would have distanced the most attractive political competitor for public favor. Every one was gasping. Even those who remained at home found a large clear fire but a poor mitigation of the unpleasant atmosphere that filled their comfortable rooms. In the theatres the audiences were pretty much in the position of the bewitched lovers in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Voices were heard well enough, but the capacity of vision was greatly limited. But it was in the matter of locomotion and out of doors that the full extent of the social disorganization was manifest. When some years ago the London cabmen struck one day, and left the people to find their way about as best they could, the inconvenience was greater than any one could have imagined. But even then the worst results were loss of dignity and delay. Great magnates arriving from the country were forced to swallow their rank, and adopt the omnibus knife-board of middle class life. Railway passengers were happy if they were able to pounce upon a costermonger's cart for their things, and were contented to parade the town beside it when the absence of light is thrown in along with the absence of locomotion, as was the case on Saturday night, the inconvenience becomes little less than a calamity for the moment. Some found themselves, after wandering about for an hour or two, in the exact place from which they started, some in a direction quite opposite to that in which their journey lay, and some nowhere. We have not heard that the rascaldom of the metropolis availed itself of the occasion, but this may be accounted for by the fact that rascals themselves were under the same difficulties. A garotter was as likely as not to wander into a police station with his ill-gotten spoils upon him. The river steamboats had a holiday, and were laid up in ordinary.—*London Globe, Feb. 20.*

Luther's Descendants.

A female descendant of Martin Luther, of the name of Catherine Luther, is now living at Vienna. Of Luther's eldest son, John, but a single branch remained, John Michael, born the 20th of August, 1763, who emigrated from Germany as M. D. in 1801. At the occasion of the Luther Festival at Erfurt, the chairman of the Luther-Verein, Herr Rheinthaler, expressed the wish to find some one of Luther's descendants, and, having obtained the family pedigree in 1825, he soon found the desired track. The only son of the above-mentioned John Michael Luther, Joseph Carl, born at Erfurt the 11th of November, 1792, lived in extreme poverty at Stocken, in Bohemia, and had joined the Catholic church. He had immigrated thither in ... married in the same year Anna Po... 1811, ... and was, at the time when Heinischak, ... found him in his misery, rich ... children. He willingly ... the father of ... wish to take ... to educate. But his eldest son with ... no talent, and he ... Anton Luther displayed ...

was put to a trade. From this line Catherine Luther, at Vienna, is supposed to descend. We are further informed that there is in the Austrian ministry of finance a servitor of the name of Luther, who is likewise said to be a descendant of the Reformer. There is, we believe, a lineal descendant of the great Reformer in New-York, occupying an humble position in the ware-rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Son, the piano forte manufacturers.

An English Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the *Great Eastern* steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness, that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Beef at Threepence a Pound.

About a year ago a commission was formed for the introduction into Great Britain of the South American jerked beef. The commission included some of the leading merchants of London, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, and the results of the experiment are now before us. In Monte Video, and other districts of South America, the grasses are so rich that fresh meat has become a nuisance to the natives. It was thought, therefore, that if the surplus meat could be introduced into England, the poorer classes, to whom butcher's meat is a positive luxury, might more frequently indulge in a wholesome and nutritious meal. The experiment, so far, has been perfectly successful, the importations having increased from 98,436 000 lbs. in 1858, to 255,000,000 lbs. in 1863; and this has found a ready consumption in the manufacturing and mining districts, and in Scotland and Ireland, where it has been retailed at 3*d.* per pound. The "jerked" beef is prepared from the choicest parts of the animal. The flesh is cut into flakes, dipped in brine, and dried in the sun.

Farm, Garden, House.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Climate and Health of South-Western Missouri.

Missouri's southern line is 36° 30'; admitting of some tolerable cotton country, in the lower lands of the eastern portion of the State. Of course our Winters are mild. We have snow, but its continuance is not reliable for sleighing purposes. The farmer, on the other hand, can labor at many kinds of farm-work during the Winter, even to plowing for Spring crops. Oats are in the ground in March; also potatoes and garden seeds. Corn is planted in April. Wheat is harvested in June. Pastures of the prairie-grass, though later in rising than blue-grass, will sustain cattle by the middle of April, (they are now living abundantly April 8d); from that time till July it is equal to the best clover for fattening cattle, mules, &c, and will feed stock very well until the middle of November. We thus feed about five months. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs can be raised at one third the cost of rearing in Western Pennsylvania. Sheep seem specially to thrive, and need not be fed over three months.

In regard to health, South-west Missouri will well compare with the noted region of your city. Diseases are different. We have, it is true, chills and ague; but they are mild, rarely if ever fatal. With care they can generally be avoided, and are diminishing in occurrence. Our fevers, when they do occur, which is not often, are less malignant in type. Consumption is much less frequent than with you. The writer has been in Missouri about fourteen years, and acquainted in many counties, and cannot now recall as many as four cases of this disease, except where scrofula was connected with it. SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

Rotation on Grain Farms.

What is the most profitable general system of farming for those who have from eighty to two hundred or more acres of grain land, and who, remote from city markets, are limited to cereals and grazing? Satisfactory results during the last twelve years, or more, have led to the opinion that a six years' rotation, three years in clover grazing, and three years in grain, a grain crop each year, is the most profitable.

If you have timothy meadow enough for hay, bring more than one-third, if you have not, bring about one-third, of your grain land into the condition of having been grazed three years; the residue of your grain land being devoted to clover grazing, or hay, or in process of preparation therefor. The three years' grazing will give you a heavy and rich soil. If clayey, plow it at the proper time in the Fall; if friable, in the Spring. The land is too rich for fallow and Winter wheat. Let the first year's crop be corn, beans, potatoes, roots, sorgho, broom or broad cast corn; according to the labor at command and the probable profit.

The second year's crop, like the first, is flexible, and may be adapted to profit, or to the convenience or necessities of wintering the stock. It may be corn, if preceded by beans, and followed with wheat or Winter barley. It may be Spring barley, peas, or oats, or beans, if preceded by corn. It may be Winter barley, followed by wheat, or the reverse. Much as the practice of two successive crops of wheat or barley is deprecated, in one and the only instance of trying it, the second crop was twenty five bushels of wheat per acre, while the first was only seventeen bushels. I seldom sow Winter grain after corn, because of the labor involved; occasionally reserving corn enough for the second year, or substituting peas. A crop of beans or peas is desirable in the rotation, as not materially diminishing the yield of cereals.

The third year's crop should be Winter wheat or barley, that the land may be seeded not less than ten pounds of clover seed per acre, applying timothy seed in the Fall, and only on the low and wet spots, applying plaster *early* in the Spring. In addition to the fertility induced by grazing, three years will produce a heavy and rich soil, of unappreciated value, which is the cheapest and most essential basis of fertility. This is a very important point.

Three years is assumed as the longest period of rest that economy will warrant for lands adapted to grain. Two years may be equivalent if the land is assisted by surface manures applied in connection with the grass. During these three years it is claimed that the particles of the soil assume new conditions, becoming, upon cultivation, fine, and more friable, and retaining those qualities during the three years of cropping. However well manured, the particles of most garden soils that are constantly hoed, will be found to vary from the size of wheat to acorns. Seed to clover two or three years, and the above results follow. Old pioneers remember that new land was cultivated with little or no grass, and remained mellow from fifteen to twenty five years, but finally became gritty and heavy. It is claimed that the benefit of giving land rest has not received due attention.

You do not commit the sin of stopping grass from growing and trying to get something out of the land when there is nothing in it. Impoverished land if well seeded will attain a remunerative fertility, and persistence in the system will improve the land, and enable you, at the smallest cost, to carry all the stock, and raise all the grain, that the land is capable of. Your land, whether open or closed, is doing its utmost in the production of grain or grass, and no time is lost. There is economy of money and labor in seeding but once in six years, and you can afford to do it thoroughly. The third year's crop is not apt to lodge, and the seed takes well—at least I have not failed in a single instance. *Imperfect seeding and ceaseless tillage are the bane of American agriculture, and are an incalculable loss to the country.* Your manure, coarse or fine, may be applied on the surface at the most proper time, when the grass is short. Your breaking up is done in the Fall or Spring, when the land is in a proper condition of moisture, and the sod can be well covered. Subsequent tillage is after harvest, when the land, even dry, is not hard to plow.

It is essential to be efficient in teams and labor from harvest time to the close of seeding; whether this be a disadvantage, judge ye! A fallow may be thought necessary to eradicate noxious weeds. I have found that a crop of Winter barley is reaped at a good time to check Canada thistles, and that two deep and close plowings in preparation for the third crop has used them up, except on the back furrows. This is the only instance in which I have plowed stubble twice. I think it will pay. Where quack grass infests land, the second year and after the hoed crop is a good time to give it a very thorough fallowing, to be followed by Winter grain for the third year's crop. It may be deemed a disadvantage to the system that some suspension of raising crops is necessary to get fairly entered upon it.

I might say much from experience of the profitableness of this system, of the regularity and uniformity of its processes and proceeds, but desiring brevity, have omitted many details. Under the debt entailed upon us by this war, it is of the first importance that American farmers should make the most of their means. To create and economize wealth is patriotism, is merit.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Asparagus Beds.

Asparagus beds, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, may be made this month. Trench at least two feet; fill with alternate layers of strong stable manure, cornstalks, old leather, soil, &c. If *seed* is sown, cover well. If *plants* are set, place them eight or ten inches each way, and cover from two and a half to three inches. If two year old roots are planted, a small supply of asparagus may be obtained the second year; if one year old plants, in three years. Asparagus beds should receive a good coat of manure in November, which, except the rougher portion, should be forked in as early in the Spring as the garden can be entered. This should be followed by a heavy dressing of salt. Care must, however, be taken not to apply the salt to *new* beds, as it has been known to kill the young plants.

NEW CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.

WILTON AND VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,

BEST TWO AND THREE PLY INGRAIN.

Well Seasoned Sheet Oil Cloths, FROM 3 TO 24 FEET WIDE.

MUSLIN, PAPER, HOLLAND AND VENETIAN

WINDOW SHADES.

We are just opening our Spring Stock, comprising the Newest and Choicest Patterns in the market, at a REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

75 CENTS TO $1.00 PER YARD,

FROM PRICES OF LAST YEAR.

Any Goods sold that fail to give satisfaction, will be taken back, and the money refunded.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street, 2d Floor,

Next to Post Office and Custom House.)
mar22-tf

CONCENTRATED LYE, OR, READY SOAP MAKER.

Twenty-five gallons of good soft soap can be made out of one pound of the Concentrated Lye. Any child can make it. No trouble. If you will but try it once you never will be without it again.

Manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. For sale, with full directions, by all Druggists and Grocers. ly13-x

1865. 1865.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS. EXTERMINATORS.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS. EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Insects on Fowls, Animals, etc.

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
!!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy. HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y. apl19-x

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE Sterling's AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff. It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Company, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW-YORK.
apl9-x

NEW SPRING STYLES.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

No. 84 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Respectfully invites public attention to his new and extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The above goods will be made up to order in the most approved style by the very best of workmen, on reasonable terms. H. SMITH, 84 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar8-x

HUGH FITZPATRICK. FIRST PREMIUM GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,

Philo Hall, Cor. Third and Market Streets, Second Story, entrance on Third St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, wholesale and retail. Pens repaired. Persons having Pens to repair can send them by mail, and they will be promptly returned. Highest market price paid for OLD GOLD.
mar22-x

VICTORY! VICTORY!

The Siege is Ended.

WE WILL NOW TAKE THE "QUARTERS."

100,000 ROLLS OF NEW

Wall Paper,

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS. (Only think of it.) For Parlor or Kitchen. For Town or Country. From Costly to the Cheapest. WINDOW CURTAINS, too, and all other kinds of ammunition. "WE'RE MARCHING ALONG."

Wall Paper Store,

At the old location, NO. 87 WOOD STREET, four doors below Diamond Alley. COME EARLY. COME AT ANY TIME.

WALTER P. MARSHALL.
mar15-x

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

Great Agriculturist.

It is claimed for this new seedling, that it is of unequaled size and productiveness, single plants producing as high as 2 ... berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright glossy crimson color, very firm, high flavor, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchase by us, character and productiveness of the plant, size and character of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

1 plant	$ .75	10 plants	$ 15.00
2 plants	1.25	100 "	25.00
6 "	3.00	500 "	125.00
12 "	5.00	1,000 "	200.00

Our stock of Strawberry Plants this season—including GOLDEN SEEDED (the best early), RUSSELL and FILLMORE (both of wonderful size and productiveness), FRENCH'S SEEDLING, TRIOMPHE DE GAND, WILSON'S ALBANY, and all other desirable kinds—is the largest and best we have ever offered.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.

We will send, safely packed and post paid,
For $1.00, 1 Agriculturist, 8 Golden Seeded.
For $4.00, 4 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell.
For $5.00, 5 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Fillmore.
For $6.00, 6 Agriculturist, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Fillmore, 12 French's Seedling, 6 Kitley's Goliah.
For $10.00, 12 Agriculturist, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Fillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kitley's Goliah, 12 Lenning's White.

For description of above, and many other kinds—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GRAPES.

Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass, with their roots cramped in pots. They are healthy and vigorous, have remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction to their owners when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer in large quantity the following:

CONCORD, DIANA, ELSINBURG,
DELAWARE, UNION VILLAGE, HERBEMONT,
HARTFORD, MAXATAWNY, ALLEN'S HYBRID,
CREVELING, TAYLOR, REBECCA,
Iona, Israella, Adirondac,

And all other desirable kinds.

RASPBERRIES.

Our collection is unsurpassed, if equalled anywhere, and includes:

HORNET, the largest of all, and of great excellence.
PILATE, very early and valuable.
IMPERIAL, very productive and fine.
BRONCHETTE, very beautiful and good.
JOUET, very beautiful and good.
BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, finest flavor.
FRANCONIA, one of the very best.
IMPROVED BLACK CAP, hardy and very profitable.
PHILADELPHIA.
ALLEN & HARDY, &c.

BLACKBERRIES.

NEW ROCHELLE, DORCHESTER, AND NEWMAN, in any quantity.

CURRANTS.

We have taken special pains to collect the best varieties of Currants, and have a very large supply of—
CHERRY, largest and best for Jelly.
WHITE GRAPE, best white, very fine.
VICTORIA, productive and latest.
SHORT BUNCH RED, productive and very good.
VERSAILLAISE, very large and best quality.

GOOSEBERRIES, ASPARAGUS, and LINNÆUS RHUBARB, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE, ENCLOSING STAMP, AT OUR

SEED STORE, HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

No. 29 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

All articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality and on the most favorable terms.

J. KNOX,

NO. 29 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar1-x

KNABE'S PIANOS ARE NOW CONSIDERED the best Pianos in the world, and are fully warranted for eight years. As to the relative merits of the Knabe Piano, we would refer to the certificates of excellence in our possession from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, G. Satter, and H. Vieuxtemps. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Persons at a distance will please send for a circular. For sale at factory prices.

HAINES BROS. PIANOS are the best Pianos in the country at the price. GROVESTEEN & CO.'S PIANOS, full 7 octave rosewood, fully warranted, for $350. MARSHALL & TRAVER'S Parlor Gem PIANOS for $225. PRINCE'S MELODEONS the best made. Prices from $85 to $220.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth St., Pittsburgh,
nov26-x Sole Agent for above Instruments.

JOHNSON'S Rheumatic Compound AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

The Soldier's Friend!

THE GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY!

Hear the Testimony of a Soldier.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1864.

MR. ANDREW JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—In November last I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, to which I have not been subject for nearly three years. The attack was so severe that I could not move my head nor raise my arm. After trying different medicines without avail, I was induced to use your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, and before I had taken three bottles, I was so *completely cured* that I could perform any duty to which my country might call me. I can gladly and confidently recommend it to all my fellow-soldiers as the quickest and surest remedy I ever used.

Your true friend, NORRIS PATTISON.
Reference—J. T. PATTERSON and WM. DUNCAN, 77 Wood st.

Let the Suffering Read, and Cease to Despair.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—This is to certify that by taking *three fourths* of a bottle of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I was *completely cured of Chronic Rheumatism*, after having suffered for more than eighteen years. It has been over four years since I was cured, and I have not felt the slightest symptom of its return. I remain yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG, No. 19 James Street.
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 3, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—My wife was taken very ill with *Inflammatory* Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen, and the pain she suffered is indescribable; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used, she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one. I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate.

Yours affectionately, JAMES McALISTER,
PITTSBURGH, April 19, 1864. No. 125 Cherry Alley.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism more or less for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was so ill that I could only lie on one side, and could not write my own name. On hearing of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I got a bottle, used it, and felt myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and am happy to say that to-day I have neither pain nor ache. I can lie on either side, and travel for half a day at a time and not be fatigued.

Yours with respect, JOHN T. LOCKHART.
CANONSBURG, Washington Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—My wife had been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lie in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease, but she got no relief, then we tried medical advice, but it did no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the Spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey, who lives in the court with us, said, "Why don't you get JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER? It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple, and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine, and before my wife had the half of it used, she was cured. It is now more than a year since, and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to, on oath.
Yours, LEWIS HILKE.
PITTSBURGH, April 11, 1864. Ryan's Court.

MR. AND. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—I was afflicted with neuralgia for about eight years. It first commenced at the left side of my forehead. After suffering with it for some time there, it went down my neck into my shoulder, then into my stomach and bowels, and sometimes in the region of the heart. My suffering at times was intense. I tried a great many rubbing medicines, but all to no effect. About two years ago I used some of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, and I do heartily say that it did for me what no other medicine I had tried did. Truly it reached the source of all my trouble. I can recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with neuralgia, as the safest and best remedy I ever tried.
Yours truly, MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON,
No. 66 Congress Street.

PITTSBURGH, April 20th, 1864.
MR. ANDREW JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*—In the Fall of 1862, I had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism (to which I have been subject for many years). I was so bad that I had to be turned in the bed, not being able to move my limbs at all. I was induced to try your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, and after using two and a half bottles I was entirely cured; and I hereby cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with this disease, as the quickest and surest remedy I ever used. JOHN H. BARBER,
at A. S. Nicholson's office, No. 69 Grant street.

Retail Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets,
jan4-x PITTSBURGH, PA.

MORGANSTERN & BROTHER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.

Always on hand a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, etc., at lowest Eastern market prices. dec14-x

SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENCY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PENSIONS,

No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and Soldiers' Claims of all kinds, promptly collected. jy6-x

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE AT

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOMS,

IN RENSHAW'S NEW BUILDINGS,

NO 57 HAND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Board of Colportage respectfully invite their friends to call at their Rooms, and examine their large assortment of religious books, among which are the following new issues:

Henry's Commentary on the Bible	$25.00
Scott's " " "	14.00
A Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical Commentary on Matthew. By J. P. Lange, D.D	5.00
The Law of God, as Contained in the Ten Commandments. By Dr. Plumer	1.75
The Footsteps of St. Paul	1.50
None but Christ; or, The Sinner's Only Hope	1.50
Memoir of Cousin Alice B. Haven	1.75
A New Atmosphere. By Gail Hamilton	2.00
Camp, March, and Battle-field. By Rev. A. M. Stewart	2.00
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE COTTA FAMILY:	
Tales of Christian Life	1.25
The Two Vocations	1.25
The Cripple of Antioch	1.25
The Martyrs of Spain	1.25
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan	1.75
The Early Dawn	1.75
The Schonberg Cotta Family	1.75

All the issues of the Board of Publication, and a good assortment of Sabbath School Books from the Massachusetts Society, Boston Tract Society, American Tract Society, S. S. Union, Carter's publications, and Hoyt's most recent books.

JOHN CULBERTSON, Librarian.
feb15-x

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

Uses a Shuttle; makes four kinds of stitches; has a reversible feed; is adapted to the entire range of family sewing; makes perfect work.

A. M. M'GREGOR, General Agent.

Also, Agent for the Howe and the West Sewing Machines, NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET, (up stairs.)
ap14-x

VALUABLE BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.:

Farrar's Science of Theology	$1.00
Religious Cases of Conscience	1.50
The Young Parson	1.50
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy. Edited by C. P. Krauth, D.D	2.00
Bible Illustrations	1.50
Dr. Seiss' Last Times, and Great Consummation	1.10
Do Parable of the Ten Virgins	90
Tholuck on the Gospel of John	2.50
Do. Do. Sermon on the Mount	3.00
Fairbairn's Hermeneutical Manual	2.00
Winer's Grammar of the New Testament	4.50
Coles on God's Sovereignty	1.00
Helps for the Pulpit	2.00
Pulpit Themes	2.00
Kurtz's Church History. 2 vols	4.00
Hengstenberg on Ecclesiastes	3.00
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity	75
Luther on Galatians	2.00
Schmucker's Popular Theology	1.25

All our Publications can be had of Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of prices advertised, by the Publishers.

SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 23 North Sixth Street,
sep8-x Philadelphia.

THE Presbyterian Board of Publication's NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Outlines of Theology.

By ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE, D.D., Professor of Didactic and Polemical Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. With New Index. 8vo., pp. 635. Price $3.00.

A Living Christ.

By REV. S. H. KELLOGG. 18mo. Tract. Pp. 56. Price 5 cents.

Universal Salvation.

By the REV. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D. 18mo. Tract. Pp. 28. Price 5 cents.

12mo. TRACTS.

No. 276. WINE A MOCKER. Prepared by a Committee of the Presbytery of New Lisbon, Ohio. Pp. 20.
No. 277. THE VANTAGE GROUND. Pp. 4.
No. 278. CHRISTIAN BREASTWORKS. By the Rev. H. M. BACON, Chaplain in the United States Army. Pp. 4.
No. 280. VACANT PLACES AT THE LORD'S TABLE. By the Rev. N. C. BURT, D.D.

Please address orders to WINTHROP SARGENT, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT, 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
feb27-x

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

Corner of Liberty and Hand Streets PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Teas, Spices, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, American and Imported Pickles and Sauces, Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, Fish, Cheese—in short a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

Will be given to orders from a distance, and goods will be carefully packed and delivered free of charge for cartage at any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings.

Catalogues containing an extended list of goods sent by mail if desired.

JOHN A. RENSHAW.
ap7-x

Upholstery Dry Goods AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

PATON & CO.,

341 Broadway, - - - - New-York,

Offer the largest assortment of Upholstery Goods, suitable for

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERING,

to be found in New-York, and invite attention to their present stock of

Brocade Satins, Brocatelles,
Satin Lampas, Cotelines,
Plain Satins, Tapestries,
Moquettes, Reps,
Plushes, Damasks,
Lastings, Chintzes, &c.

—ALSO—

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND SHADES.

P. & CO. employ the best practical Upholsterers, and are prepared to make and put up Curtains, &c., in the best manner and latest style. Samples and estimates will be forwarded on application. feb22-x

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

R. H. Hartley & Co.,

CORNER OF Wood Street and Diamond Alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We invite those wanting the above-named articles to call and examine our stock, which is the largest and best assorted, (all of our own manufacture,) made of the best of material and workmanship, to be found in the city; which we will sell lower than any other establishment can sell articles of the same quality. mar1-x

J. T. SAMPLE, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND INSURANCE AGENT,

85 FEDERAL STREET, RAILROAD DEPOT Allegheny, Pa.

Oil Territory and Stock bought and sold.
mar23-tf

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent,

Dealer in FLOUR, BACON, FEED, DRIED FRUITS, AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

All orders for Merchandise, Refined Oils, and Pittsburgh Manufactures filled at Dealers' and Manufacturers' rates.

NO. 30 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite Wood.) PITTSBURGH, PA.

Advances made, and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:
HALL & SPEER, 166 Penn Street.
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES, 244 Liberty Street.
LLOYD & BLACK, 83 Wood Street.
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.
W. M'CULLY & CO., 18-20 Wood Street.
JOHN HALL & CO., 171 Liberty Street.
B. A. FAHNESTOCKS, SON & CO., Wood and First Sts.
sep21-x

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE WM. B. BRADBURY, New-York, AND SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, CELEBRATED Piano-Fortes.

—Also—

Smith & Co.'s Improved American Organ,

FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, OR THE FAMILY CIRCLE. Has the Patent Tremolo Attachment and Treble Forte Stop. Acknowledged by the best talent in the country to be the most perfect instrument of the kind made. Finished in Rosewood, Walnut or Oak Cases. Prices from $100 to $450. A liberal discount to churches.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Russell's Block, St. Clair Street,
sep21-x Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thirty Gold or Silver Medals, or other first premiums, have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin within a few years. Their Cabinet Organs are declared the best instruments of their class in the world by over 200 of the most eminent musicians in the country.

Circulars with full particulars free. Salesrooms, 274 Washington Street, Boston; 7 Mercer Street, New York.
feb8-x

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS, JULY 1ST, 1864 $11,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME, OVER 2,000,000
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH, (20 Years) OVER 5,000,000

SURPLUS DIVIDEND DURING FIVE YEARS—1858-'63—TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, BEING ABOUT SEVENTY PER CENT. OF PARTICIPATING PREMIUMS.

References in Pittsburgh:

HON. THOMAS M. HOWE,	ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
JAMES B. LYON,	JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
GEORGE R. WHITE,	WILLIAM W. WARD,
JAMES A. HUTCHISON,	F. H. EATON,
FLORENCE KRAMER,	JOHN D. M'CORD,
JOHN D. SCULLY,	WILLIAM K. SCHMERTZ,
THOMAS H. LANE,	WILLIAM M. SHINN,
WILLIS BOOTH,	WILLIAM VANKIRK,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	M. WHITMORE.

W. A. HALLOCK, M.D., Medical Examiner.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.

No. 87 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
ly13-x

JOHN C. M'COMBS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS of every description collected. Special attention given to the prosecution of claims for damages by reason of injuries done the persons or property.

NO. 91 GRANT STREET,

2d DOOR FROM FIFTH ST., opposite Court House, Pittsburgh.
nov9-x

AGENTS COME AND EXAMINE

An Invention urgently needed by everybody; or samples sent free by mail for 50 cents, which retail for $6 easily, by R. L. WOLCOTT,
feb15-x No. 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

R. B. NORRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
nov18-x ALLEGHENY, PA.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS,

Who want to clean up their houses, we now offer a large lot

Wall Papers,

Of all grades, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, and Kitchens,

At the lowest rates. Our stock embraces all grades of Papers, from the finest stamped gold Parlor Papers, to the cheapest article in the market.

Call at NO. 107 MARKET STREET, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.
mar8-x JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANO!!

CAN BE HAD ONLY AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S,

No. 122 Wood Street,
jan18-x PITTSBURGH, PA

First National Bank OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company,

Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND Special Agents OF JAY COOKE,

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
mar1-x

MERRY CHIMES.—A NEW JUVENILE MUSIC BOOK.—By L. O. EMERSON, Author of "Golden Wreath," "Harp of Judah," &c. Containing Elementary Instructions, Attractive Exercises, and Several Hundred Popular Songs, superior to all similar works in many essential points and destined to be the most popular and salable book for Schools, Seminaries, and the Young Folks at Home, ever published. The Songs are not old and time-worn, but new, fresh, and sparkling. Suited to all occasions, and alive with the spirit of the times. A large number now first appear in print. Specimen pages, containing several choice pieces, will be sent to any one on application. Price of "MERRY CHIMES," 50 cents. $5.00 a dozen. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston. oct19-x

THE DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES,

Have been in successful operation for the past two years, and are capable of working a

Greater Quantity and Variety of Work,

And in a more perfect manner, than any other Knitting Machine in existence. Besides doing the common knitting, they make very beautiful

WORSTED WORK.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary knitting needle. They will make

TIGHT OR OPEN STITCH, RIBBED, OR FANCY.

MORE WORK

Can be Accomplished in One Day

On one of these Machines than can be done in two months by hand.

Call and examine them.

Agency for Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, West Virginia and Maryland.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.
feb1-x

B. L. H. DABBS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

46 and 48 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH.

WATER-COLOR MINIATURES.

Cartes de Visettes.

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, IN CRAYON, OIL, INDIA INK, ETC.

Photographs with Landscape and Fancy Backgrounds.

IVORYTYPES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, GILT FRAMES, AND FANCY ARTICLES Adapted to the PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS.
my18-x